The Columbian.

VOL. I.—NO. 13. BLOOMSBURG, PA., FRIDAY, MARCH 29, 1867. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

THE FLORENCE

SEWING-MACHINES

ARE THE BEST IN THE WORLD.

Salesrooms, 630 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

While a large number of Machines have been offered to the public, some of which possess points of excellence and acknowledged merit, we, have long felt what others have experienced, the necessity of a Machine more perfect in its mechanical structure, combining in the

HIGHEST DEGREE

SIMPLICITY WITH DURABILITY,

and while capable of doing a

GREATER RANGE OF WORK,

one that could be easily understood and comprehended by all.

To supply a Sewing-Machine free from the objections attached to others has been no easy task; for we not only had to surpass other Machines, as they appeared years ago, but also as improved from time to time by more recent experience.

This we boldly claim has been accomplished by the liberal expenditure of capital, and the patient, untiring labor of years; and in presenting our Machine to the public, we shall make strong assertions respecting its merits, which we are prepared to substantiate in every particular.

Discarding the Chain and Loop, or Knit stitches, we adopted the

LOCK STITCH

(alike on both sides of the fabric), which is regarded by the masses as best suited to all kinds of work. But to meet objections sometimes urged against this favorite stitch, we have added the Knot, Double Lock, and Double Knot, either of which is

STRONGER AND MORE ELASTIC

than the Lock; thus enabling the operator to select a stitch

PERFECTLY SUITED

to every grade of fabric, and where necessary, sew seams much stronger than it is possible to do by hand.

THE FLORENCE

makes

FOUR DIFFERENT STITCHES

with as much ease as ordinary Machines make one, and with as little machinery.

The result of repeated tests has been all we could desire, and from its first introduction the Florence has gained hosts of friends, and been regarded as a

HOUSEHOLD NECESSITY;

proving that the public fully appreciate the many advantages combined in the Florence Machine. Over all others, the Florence must be seen to be fully appreciated.

We claim for the

FLORENCE

the following

ADVANTAGES

over any and all

SEWING-MACHINES IN THE WORLD:

☞ It makes four different stitches, the lock, knot, double-lock, and double-knot, or one and the same machine. Each stitch being alike on both sides of the fabric.

☞ Every Machine has the reversible feed motion, which enables the operator, by simply turning a thumb-screw, to have the work run either to the right or left, to stay any part of the seam, or fasten the ends of seams, without turning the fabric.

☞ Changing the length of stitch, and from one kind of stitch to another, can readily be done while the Machine is in motion.

☞ The needle is easily adjusted, and does not skip stitches.

☞ It is almost noiseless, and can be used where quiet is necessary.

☞ Its motions are all positive; there are no springs to get out of order, and its simplicity enables any one to operate it.

☞ It does not require finer thread on the under than for the upper side, and will sew across the heaviest seam, or from one to more thicknesses of cloth, without change of needle, tension, breaking thread, or skipping stitches.

☞ The Hemmer is easily adjusted, and will turn any width of hem desired.

☞ No other Machine will do so or at a range of work as the Florence.

☞ It will hem, fell, bind, gather, braid, quilt, and gather and sew on a ruffle at the same time. It has no springs to get out of order, and will last a lifetime.

☞ It is fully protected and licensed by Elias Howe, Jr., and our own Letters Patent.

The taking up of the slack-thread is not performed by the irregular contraction of a wire coil or uncertain operation of springs. The precision and accuracy with which the Florence draws the thread into the cloth is unapproached by any Sewing-Machine hitherto offered to the world.

We furnish each Machine with "Barnum's Self-Sewer," which guides the work itself, and is of incalculable value, especially to inexperience operators.

While possessing the above, and many other advantages, the Florence is sold at corresponding prices with other first-class Machines, and a careful examination will fully substantiate all that we have claimed for it, and justify the assertion we now make, that it is the best Sewing-Machine in the world.

We warrant every Machine to be all that we claim for it, and to give entire satisfaction, and will give a written warranty, if required.

Liberal arrangements made with those who buy to sell again. Further information may be had by inclosing stamps to the General Office of the Florence Sewing-Machine Company, 630 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

PRICES OF MACHINES.

No. 1, Plain.—This Machine makes the lock and knot stitches, and has the reversible feed...$65

No. 2, Florence.—Gold-ornamented Machine, with drawer, and light cover, without lock; makes all the four stitches, and has the reversible feed...75

No. 3.—Silver-plated Machine, ornamented; table oil-finished walnut, with heavy half-case, lock and drawer; makes all the four stitches, and has the reversible feed...85

No. 4.—Silver-plated Machine, highly ornamented, and makes all the four stitches, and has the reversible feed.

Polished mahogany table...$80

Polished Rosewood Table...92

No. 5.—Walnut table, in oil...92

Mahogany table, in oil...96

Rosewood table, in oil...105

No. 6.—Walnut, oil finished...114

Mahogany table...125

Rosewood table...150

G. G. EVANS, General Agent,
630 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.

JOB PRINTING

Neatly executed at this Office.

THE COLUMBIAN,

A Democratic Newspaper,

IS PUBLISHED FOR THE PROPRIETORS BY

BROCKWAY & FREEZE,

EVERY FRIDAY MORNING AT

Bloomsburg, Columbia County, Pa.

THE principles of this paper are of the Jeffersonian School of politics. Those principles will never be compromised, yet courtesy and kindness shall not be forgotten in discussing them, whether with individuals, or with contemporaries of the Press. The unity, happiness, and prosperity of the country is our aim and object; and as the means to secure that, we shall labor honestly and earnestly for the harmony, success and growth of our organization.

It has seemed to the Proprietors that the requirements of a County newspaper have not been heretofore fully met by their predecessors or contemporaries; and they have determined to, if possible, supply the deficiency. In a literary point of view also this paper will aim at a high standard, and hopes to cultivate in its readers a correct taste and sound judgment on merely literary, as well as on political questions.

The news, Foreign and Domestic, will be carefully collated and succinctly given; while to that of our own State and section of the State, particular attention will be directed. Important Congressional and Legislative matters will be furnished weekly to our readers in a readable and reliable form; and votes and opinions on important and leading measures will be always published; so that our paper will form a complete record of current political events.

The Local interests, news and business of Columbia County will receive special attention; and we will endeavor to make the paper a necessity to the farmer, mechanic and laboring man, upon whom at last all business interests depend. The fireside and family circle will be diligently considered in making up the paper. No advertisements of an improper character will ever, under any pretext, be admitted into its columns. Its Conductors are determined that it shall be entirely free in all respects from any deleterious doctrine or allusion, so that every man can place it in the hands of his children, not only without fear, but with confidence in its teachings and tendencies. Promising to use their very best endeavors to fulfil in letter and spirit the announcement above set forth, the Publishers of THE COLUMBIAN trustfully places it before the people believing that it will answer a want in the community hitherto unsupplied.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—In order to make THE COLUMBIAN as complete a record as possible of all facts and events, accidents, improvements and discoveries relating to Columbia County, we respectfully invite correspondence, accompanied with responsible names, from all points. If facts, dates and names are carefully given the Editors will put the information in proper form.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:—Two Dollars for one year when payment is made in advance; and all subscriptions not paid in advance, or by the first day of April, 1867, will invariably be charged Two Dollars and Fifty Cents. All contracts of subscription and for advertising will be made with the Publishers and all payments therefor enforced in their names.

☞ THE COLUMBIAN will be delivered through the mails, to subscribers in Columbia County, free of postage. To those outside of the County, five cents per quarter in advance, paid at the office where received.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING:—One square (ten lines or less) one or three insertions $1,50; each subsequent insertion 50 cents.

SPACE.	1M.	2M.	3M.	6M.	1Y.
One square	$2,00	$3,00	$4,00	$6,00	$10,00
Two squares	3,00	5,00	6,00	9,00	14,00
Three squares	5,00	7,00	8,50	12,00	18,00
Four squares	6,00	8,00	10,00	14,00	20,00
Half column	10,00	12,00	14,00	18,00	30,00
One column	15,00	18,00	20,00	30,00	50,00

Executor's and Administrator's Notice $3,00; Auditor's Notice $2,50. Other advertisements inserted according to special contract.

Business notices, without advertisement, twenty cents per line.

Transient advertisements payable in advance—all others due after the first insertion.

NEWSPAPER LAWS.—1. A postmaster is required to give notice by letter (returning the paper does not answer the requirement of the law) when a subscriber does not take his paper from the office; and to state the reasons for its not being taken. A neglect to do so makes the postmaster responsible to the publisher for the payment.

2. Any person who takes a paper regularly from the post office whether directed to his name or another—or whether he has subscribed or not, is responsible for the payment of the subscription.

3. If a person orders his paper discontinued, he must pay up all arrearages, or the publisher may continue to send it until payment is made, and collect the whole amount whether it is taken from the office or not. There can be no legal discontinuance until the payment is made.

4. If a subscriber who is in arrears orders his paper to be stopped at a certain time, and the publisher continues to send it, the subscriber is bound to pay for it if he takes it out of the post office. The law proceeds on the ground that a man must pay for what he uses.

5. The courts have decided that refusing to take newspapers and periodicals from the post office, or removing and leaving them uncalled for is *prima facie* evidence of intentional fraud.

☞ It is, in all cases, more likely to be satisfactory, both to subscribers and to the Publishers, that remittances and all communications respecting the business of the paper, be sent direct to the office of publication. All letters, whether relating to the editorial or business concerns of the paper, and all payments for subscriptions, advertising, or jobbing, are to be made to and addressed

BROCKWAY & FREEZE,
"Columbian Office,"
BLOOMSBURG, PA.

Printed at Robbison's Buildings, near the Court House, by CHAS. M. VANDERSLICE, FRANK R. SNYDER.

CATAWISSA RAILROAD.

From and after October 2, 1865, the trains will pass Rupert as follows:

GOING NORTH.—Elmira Mail at 1 P.M.; Erie Express at 2:48 A.M.

GOING SOUTH.—Philadelphia Mail at 11 A.M.; New York Express at 1 P.M.

GEORGE WEBB, Supt.

C. B. BROCKWAY,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

☞ OFFICE—Court House Alley, below the Columbian office. Authorized agent for the collection of Bounties, Back Pay, Pensions, and all other demands against the State and National Government. [Jan.1,'67.

Original Poetry.

FOR THE COLUMBIAN.

LOOKING BEYOND.

BY MARIAN ROSS.

Beyond the shifting scenes of mortal life,
Beyond to-day's unceasing toil and strife,
The boundaries of time, with changes rife,
To fair dominions,
Where gleams the light of everlasting days,
My soul is looking with an earnest gaze,
Still struggling in the dim and doubtful maze,
That binds her pinions.

Forgetful of those things that are behind,
O'erlooking all the transient ties that bind,
And stretching far beyond, in hope to find
A bright forever,
Ethereal visitants—bewild'ring dreams—
High aspirations, and the fitful gleams
Of distant light, that dawns with flushing beams
Around her hover.

When silence reigns, in solitude's lone hour,
These lofty visions come with witching power,
And far above the clouds, that darkly lower,
To something higher.
They draw my spirit for a season brief,
From this captivity to find relief,
Still, to that far beyond, in firm belief,
Approaching nigher.

Be patient, soul! but for a season, thou,
Beneath these fetters shalt repining bow,
Then from the thraldrom that ensnares thee now
Thy chains thou'lt sever.
No further longing still for something more,
No striving for what hangs thy grasp high o'er,
On joyful pinions thou shalt swiftly soar
To yon forever.

Miscellaneous.

ANECDOTES OF DOGS.

A SHEPHERD'S DOG.—A friend of our's who owns a large ranch and several hundred head of sheep, is the fortunate possessor of one of the best dogs in this State. The intelligent creature was brought up among the sheep, nourished upon ewe's milk, his whole life being passed with the flock and devoted to its defence. He has been taught to open and shut the fold into which they are driven at night, and he cares for them with all the apparent thoughtfulness that a human creature could display. In the morning, when the flock is driven to the field, he goes with it, selects some commanding place, and watches the sheep during the whole day, driving up the stragglers, and allowing no one but those with whom he is acquainted to approach them. Should a ewe drop a lamb and pass on with the herd without noticing it, as she sometimes will, he has been known to take care of it. At night he drives the sheep into the pen fastens the door after him, and seating himself in their midst, lays there watching them all night. In the morning he unfastens the door, drives out his charge to the pasture, and keeps watch and ward until night comes. In fact, so faithful is he, that his master frequently absents himself from the ranch, for days together, with perfect reliance upon his dog to find all safe when he returns. —*California paper.*

A DOG'S MEMORY.—The memory of dogs is quite extraordinary, and only equalled by that of the elephant. Mr. Swainson, in his work on the instincts of animals, gives the following proof of this. He says that "a spaniel belonging to the Rev. H—— N——, being always told that he must not follow his master to church, on Sundays, used, on those days to set off long before the service, and lie concealed under the hedge, so near the church, that at length the point was yielded to him." My little parlor dog never offers to go with me on a Sunday; although on other days he is perfectly wild to accompany me on my walks. In my younger days I had a favorite dog which always accompanied me to church. My mother, seeing that he attracted too much of my attention, ordered the servant to shut him up every Sunday morning. This was done once, but never afterward; for he concealed himself early every Sunday morning, and I was sure to find him either under my seat at church, or else at the church door. That dogs clearly distinguish the return of Sunday cannot be doubted.—*Anecdotes of Dogs, by Edward Jesse.*

THE BLOODHOUND.—The bloodhound really possesses an unerring power of scenting the blood of a wounded animal man or beast. Mr. Gratly Barkeley has long been celebrated for his breed. Stonehenge imagines "the old true English staghound" to be "nearly if not extinct," although he says there were some of these until very lately in the pack of the Devon and Somerset staghounds. He is quite mistaken. At Chillingham Castle, where even the aboriginal breed of white wild cattle is maintained, Lord Ossulton, now Earl of Tankerville, has carefully maintained this noble race of dogs.—*London Literary Gazette.*

The mail men over the Santa Fe Route found on a late trip, the bodies of four persons, three men and a woman, who had been murdered by the Indians, lying by the roadside. Beside the body of the woman sat a dog, watching eagerly her face, as if to catch a smile, or a word of recognition. Encircling its neck was a collar bearing the name, "Hoose." The officer in command of the party took the dog by force away from the place where they buried the dead, and was bringing him in with the intention of keeping him, but when they had proceeded about twenty-five miles he escaped and started back toward the place from whence he had been taken. When the mail again passed, the faithful creature lay dead on the grave of his mistress. The troops took charge of the wagon and the goods that were left, and will take them to to Fort Riley.—*Nov. '59.*

SUICIDE OF A DOG.—The *Baltimore Clipper* of last week says: "By the following, it will be seen that the suicide mania has extended to the canine race. On Monday afternoon a German visited the county wharf, for the purpose of purchasing wood, and while selecting the article, a dog approached him and commenced jumping about in a playful manner. The German, supposing the animal would bite, drove him away with a cane. The dog, however, returned, and again commenced playing with the German, and by whining and other movements the German concluded that the dog would do him harm. He accordingly struck him on the head, when the dog left his unkind acquaintance, and approaching the edge of the wharf gave one plaintive howl and then sprang into the water, and after a short struggle sank to the bottom. The above was witnessed by several respectable gentlemen who are considerably puzzled to know what induced Carlo to commit suicide.—*Sept. 28.*

GENERAL SESSIONS.—Friday, Sept. 9.—Before A. D. Russell, Esq., City Judge, &c.—Are Dogs Property?—*In re* the People vs. Dennis Campbell. This case came up this morning, and is of great interest to the owners of that popular animal, the dog. In the March term of this Court, Dennis Campbell was indicted for stealing a valuable Newfoundland dog worth $50, the property of Gerard S. Underhill.

There was not much doubt that Dennis had taken the Newfoundland, but he, having gone to a gentleman learned in the law, was informed that dogs were not property, and that "prigging" them was no offence; so Dennis instructed his legal adviser to put in a demurrer. That instrument was argued before the Court, and this morning the Judge delivered a long, and of course elaborate opinion upon the question, "Are dogs property?" His Honor having made researches into the earliest archives of the common law of England, was of opinion that in the good old times dogs were not property, but by the march of intellect, their condition had been improved until a law had been passed by the State Legislature of New-York for the protection of domestic animals. This act his Honor thought included the dog as a domestic animal, and having so construed the statute, he should give judgment for the people on the demurrer, and the defendant must plead guilty or not guilty to the indictment.

A DOG CASE IN COURT.—Mr. Rogers Prosecutes Mr. Garharty for Stealing.—The three justices who preside in Special Sessions were largely occupied, a few mornings since, in hearing and determining the merits of a complicated dog case, in which James Rogers, of Thirty-sixth street, appeared against Michael Garharty, on a charge of larceny.

Mr. Rogers sets forth that about six months ago Patrick M'Carthy, acting as his agent, purchased of Garharty the brutes in question, a "female dog" and puppy, for $175; that the old brute alone was worth $20, and that the reason the prisoner sold out so cheap was that he then intended to return to Ireland. Furthermore, that about six weeks ago Garharty, assisted by three men, stole the animal he had sold, while Rogers and the dog were in the street, thus securing both the price money and the brute. Mr. Rogers, deeming this an unfair proceeding, prosecuted for theft.

Having sworn to these facts in Court, he brought forward Patrick M'Carthy, a retired butcher, who testified that he bought the animals in dispute for Mr. Rogers, and paid $1 75 for the two, and that Garharty treated in the bargain. Mr. Spencer, the prisoner's counsel, set up the defence that the young brute only was sold, and that the maternal brute was lent only for a short time; that Rogers refused to give her up, and that Garharty only took his own dog, seizing her in the street. Mr. M'Carthy was therefore subjected to a searching cross-examination on this point, but he testified, with great deliberation, that he purchased both. He asserted that he knew nothing of the value of dogs, and that he had never bought any in his life; but he knew enough to know that the puppy alone was not worth $4 75. He subsequently testified that he had sold six or seven dogs himself; whereupon Justice Brownell propounded the following query:

"You say, Mr. M'Carthy, that you never bought a dog in your life, but that you have sold six or seven. Now I want to know where you got those dogs you sold?"

This question, Which Mr. Spencer declared an *argumentum ad hominem*, raised a great laugh in Court, and evidently disturbed Mr. M'Carthy, although he did not reply.

The prosecution rested with Mr. M'Carthy's testimony, and the defence produced Mr. Fallurns, who testified that M'Carthy and he took a drink in a basement, and M'Carthy told him he only bought the puppy, and that Rogers was an old thief. Furthermore, that M'Carthy offered to go with Garharty and help get the dog, and actually did go in company with Garharty and himself, and was present when Garharty took the dog. It was further proven for the defence that the prisoner was a man of good character, and the Court discharged him. He left amid the congratulations of his friends. Mr. Rogers, with a gloomy and dejected countenance, expressed a determination to "put him through."

SAGACITY OF A DOG.—A large Newfoundland dog, that may be seen any day at No. 9 Argyle street, Glasgow, has added one more instance the many on record of the extraordinary sagacity of dogs. Being sometimes rather fond of fun, he required to receive occasional discipline, and for that purpose a whip shaft was kept beside him. He evidently did not like this article, and was found occasionally with it in his teeth, moving slyly toward the door. Being left at night on the premises, he found the hated article, and thrust the small end below the door, but the thick end refused to go. A few nights afterwards he had put the small end below the door, and some one had pulled it out. On the dog being asked where it was, he looked very guilty and slunk away with his tail between his legs. The same dog gets his provisions brought to him in a tin can; and one day seeing a child carrying a can exceedingly like his he quickly seized it by the handle and carried it to his quarters, the child holding on and screaming all the way. When shown his own he seemed ashamed of the mistake, and allowed the frightened child to go with the can he had mistaken for his own. This dog is in the habit of begging money from his biped acquaintances, with which he marches to a baker's shop and buys bread, which he comes home with and eats when hungry.—*Home Journal.*

The *Cincinnatti Gazette* has the following:

"A well known gentleman and an old citizen, who was quite fond of dogs, and who usually kept several of them about his house, had one in particular that was much attached to him. Some months since the gentleman died suddenly, and from that time his canine friend evince unmistakable signs of grief at his loss, and seemed utterly inconsolable. He would not eat with any degree of heartiness, and gradually pined away until he became a mere skeleton. He often manifested symptoms of affection for a *robe de chambre* his master had been in the habit of wearing, and when permitted to lie down upon that article of dress, appeared as contented as he could be in his bereavement. The devoted dog grew thinner every day, and, about two months after his master's decease, died.

A DOG AND SNAKE STORY.—The *Manchester Mirror* relates that George F. Berry, a boy thirteen years old, while out berrying on Monday, was attacked by a "six foot snake of a dark hue and red stripe around his neck," which wound twice around the boy's body, fastening both arms in his coils. The lad's dog, seeing his master's danger, rushed to his aid, biting and tearing a strip off the snake's back. The boy got relieved from the deadly grasp and took to his heels, but the snake coiled around the dog, and would have crushed him if he had not fought like a tiker,

SOME DOG.—A gentleman left Holyoke on Friday afternoon for this city in a buggy, taking a favorite dog with him. As they progressed toward Williamsett the gentleman amused himself by plaguing the dog until he had got the animal into a state of complete worry. Presently the gentleman's hat blew off, and he went back after it, leaving his horse and buggy standing in the road; then the dog took advantage of his master's absence to jump into the buggy and start the animal, who trotted gaily toward the river, followed by the gentleman yelling "whoa," to no purpose. His faithful dog now took a position upon the seat, where he could keep an eye on his master and another on the steed, to see fair play in the race. They approached the Connecticut river, into which the waggish brute drove, and, keeping his seat, floated out behind the horse, who swam, after getting beyond his depth. They were seen, at this juncture, by persons on the south shore, who put off in a boat and got them safely to land—the dog in high glee at his successful experiment in driving—and then went back after their owner, who will, no doubt, leave that dog behind the next time he goes to ride. The best of this story is its truth.—*Springfield* (Mass.) *Republican.*

A FAST DOG.—H. A. Ewers, of this town, on Friday, started for Astalan, Wisconsin, where he had purchased a farm. He owned a small dog, which he gave to Henry Briggs before he left. The dog followed Mr. Ewers to the depot in this town, and upon the cars leaving, followed on after, overtaking them at South Deerfield, before they left that station. The distance run by the dog was eight miles, and the time occupied twenty-two minutes, or over twenty miles an hour. Mr. Ewers concluded that such a faithful friend was not likely to be parted with lightly, and took the dog into the cars with him.—*Greenfield Gazette.*

INSTINCT OF ANIMALS.—Various interesting facts have been noted in relation to the demeanor of our animals prior to a great convulsion. It was toward noon, beneath a clear and almost cloudless sky, with the sea breeze freshly blowing, that the cities of Conception and Talcahuano, on the coast of South America, were desolated in 1835. At ten o'clock, two hours before their ruin, the inhabitants remarked with surprise, as altogether unusual, large flights of sea-fowl passing from the coast toward the interior; and the dogs at Talhuano abandoned the town before the shock which leveled its buildings was felt. Not an animal, it is believed, was in the place when the destruction came.

The Milan correspondent of the *Morning Post* says that a dog of African breed, which belonged to General Espinasse, who fell at Magenta, still lurks about the spot where he shed his blood, and though often driven away, even to some distance, constantly returns.

Religious Reading.

THE BATTLE SONG OF THE CHURCH.

BONAR.

Fear not the foe, thou flock of God,
Fear not the sword, the spear, the rod,
Fear not the foe!
He fights in vain who fights with thee;
Soon shalt thou see his armies flee,
Himself laid low.

Come, cheer thee to the toil and fight;
'Tis God, thy God, defends the right;
He leads thee on.
His sword shall scatter every foe,
His shield shall ward off every blow;—
The crown is won.

His is the battle, His the power,
His is the triumph in that hour;
In Him be strong.
So round thy brow the wreath shall twine,
So shall the victory, be thine,
And thine the song.

Not long the sigh, the toil, the sweat,
Not long the fight day's wasting heat;
The shadows come.
Slack not thy weapon in the fight;
Courage! for God defends the right;
Strike home! strike home!

LIVE remembering you must die. The hour flies! The word I speak is subtracted from it.

THE first church in Upper Canada was built at the close of the war. Nearer 1795 than 1786.

PIUS IX., the Pope, is the two hundred and fifty seventh pontiff who has sat in the Papal chair. He is now in the seventy-sixth year, and has been for twenty-one years the Pope.

THE late visitation of Bishop Talbot (1863) through the Western Territories is worthy of record. It took six months' time, attended with very great hardships, and extended over four thousand miles.

THE first mission (?) in Western New York was that of French Jesuits, in 1668, invited by Karakontic, an Onondaga chief, dwelling near "Pompey." This colony was masacred at dawn on All Saints' Day, 1669.

THERE are fifty-five Protestant churches in China, and ninety-five Protestant missionaries are also settled in Nagasaki and Yokohama, in Japan. Many of the rich Japanese are learning from these missionaries the languages of the western nations.

THE largest churches in Europe will contain the following number of persons: St. Peter's, Rome, 54,000; Cathedral at Milan, 37,000; St. Paul's, at London, 25,000! St. Sophia, at Constantinople, 23,000; Notre Dame de Paris, 21,000; Cathedral of Pisa, 13,000; St. Mark's, of Venice, 7,000.

A COMMITTEE on the German population in North America, appointed by Lutheran General Synod, asserts that there are a least four millions of Germans in the United States, one-third of whom, or one million three hundred and thirty-three thousand, are Lutherans. Of these, between four and five hundred thousand are said to have been Lutherans in Germany, and about one hundred and fifty thousand are still such in this country.

THE Rev. Albert Barnes says: "It is the bubbling stream that flows gently; the little rivulet which runs along day and night by the farm house, that is useful, rather than the swollen flood or warring cataract. Niagara excites our wonder and we stand amazed at the power and greatness of God there; as he pours in from the hollow of his hand. But one Niagara is enough for the continent of the world, while the same world requires thousands and tens of thousands of silver fountains and gently flowing rivulets that water every farm and meadow, and every garden, and shall flow on every day and night with their gentle, quiet beauty. So with the acts of our lives. It is not by great deeds, like those of the martyrs, good is to be done, but by the daily and quiet virtues of life, the Christain temper, the good qualities of relatives and friends."

APPOINTMENTS OF THE EAST BALTIMORE CONFERENCE—The subjoined list comprises the names of the persons assigned duty upon the circuits with in the limits of the Northumberland District

JOHN GUYER, P. E.

Williamsport, Pine-street—T. M. Reese.
" Mulberry street—B. B Hamlin.
" Price Chapel—W. W. Evans.
Montoursville—N. W. Colburn.
Muncy—M. M. Ash, W. H. Norcross.
Laporte—J. P. Long.
Milton—S. W. Sears.
Watsontown—H. Wilson, one to be supplied.
Washingtonville—B. P. King, W. Ely.
Lewisburg—W. R. Mills.
Mifflinburg—J. T. Wilson.
Northumberland—W. H. Dill.
Sunbury—J. Anderson, Wilson Fritz.
Selinsgrove—J. W. Olewine.
New Berlin Mission—To be supplied.
Danville—J. M'K. Reily, J. H. McCord
Elysburg—J. Forrest, one to be supplied.
Shamokin—F. B. Riddle.
Mt. Carmel—J. A. Dixon, one to be supplied.
Ashland—A. M. Creighton.
Catawissa—S. C. Swallow.
Bloomsburg—J. A. Price.
Espy and Lightstreet—A. M. Barnitz.
Berwick—J. A. Gere.
Berwick Circuit—P. F. Eyer.
Orangeville—W. C. Hesser.
Bloomingdale—M. P. Crosthwaite, E. L. Chilcoat.
Jeansville—G. A. Day, H. S. Mendinhall.
Hazleton—E. T. Swartz.
Beaver Meadow—G. T. Gray.
White Haven—G. H. Dill.
T. Mitchell, President, and J. F. Davis Professor, Williamsport, Dickinson Seminary; I. H. Torrence, Secretary of the American Bible Society.

EXECUTION OF A. B. WILEY.

Alexander B. Wiley was executed in Wilkesbarre, Pa., on Thursday, the 21st instant. The Wyoming Veterans were detailed for the occasion. He was hanged at precisely two o'clock and five minutes. When asked by Sheriff Van Leer if he had anything to say, he requested Father Fitzsimmons to say for him that he was sorry for all that he had done, not particularly in reference to the present, the immediate past, or the future, but for all of his sins; that he was thankful for the favors from the Sheriff and his officers during his confinement; that he did not mean to take the life of Alice M'Elwee; that he forgave all, especially his prosecutors, and that he had nothing more to say. The body was cut down after remaining suspended for 20 minutes, and was delivered to the undertaker. It was conveyed to the Catholic cemetery and interred. Wiley maintained throughout the execution the same stoical indifference which had characterized him during his trial and confinement.

The prisoner made the following confession prior to his execution:

"I am twenty-six years of age, and was born at Plymouth, in Luzerne county, Pa.; I followed canal business until the beginning of the war; had no opportunity for school education or religious instruction; enlisted in the army; deserted eight times, and was sentenced to be shot; at Gettysburg I deserted again; then came home; I robbed Robert Abbotts, who lives on the plains, of $700; I then robbed a shoe store at Blindtown." After mentioning a number of other robberies he continued: "On the 14th of April last, I went with two others to the house of Mr. Hungerford, opened the door by a secret latch, and walked to the bed, but I had no pistol; I told the old man I wanted his money; I demanded the key of his trunk; the three with me in the mean time built a fire, and cooked supper; we only made $450 on that operation. (The prisoner here laughed.) After that we went to Wyoming county, and entered the house of Henry Ellsworth and opened the door and went in, but only got $2—oh, yes, and managed to get an overcoat; went into another house with a pistol; there were three of us; we went into the bedroom; there was a man and his wife there; I told them to keep quiet; we only got a watch and chain there. (The prisoner again laughed.) We then went to the house of Abraham Ryman, his daughter was in bed; we searched the bureau, but found nothing and left. (The prisoner then made a statement about the murder, saying about this affair:) This girl, five or six years ago, worked in a machine shop; I went into the army; when I returned I found her destitute, and I paid her board and kept her at a place called Blindtown; what she wanted I provided her with until six or eight months ago; she was in the habit of seeing other men; I was not sparking her; I did not care much for her; on the morning of the shooting I went there before daylight; opened the back door and went to sleep; slept there until Miller got up, when he pushed me and said, 'you devil, you're again here.' I then got up and went to Miller's bed; at eight o'clock Mary Frace came to the house and I got up; I jumped up with a knife in this hand, which I was playing with; I stuck the knife in the table, and then put it in my pocket; I tore my coat doing so; Mrs. Miller then offered to mend my coat, in doing so she found my revolver; I told her to let it alone; I did not want to injure this woman, M'Elwee; my revolver had only three loads in; I pointed it at Miss Frace in fun; I did the same to Mrs. M'Elwee; I thought the pistol was only half-cocked; I did not intend to murder her, thinking that the barrel of the pistol I snapped was empty; this is all I know of the affair.

THE richest man of the world, it is said, will probably be the young Lord Belgrave, the grand-son of the Marquis of Westminster, if he lives to inherit the property of the latter. The present income of the estate is estimated at $5,000 a day; but ten years hence, by the expiration of numerous long leases at nominal rents it will probably be $100,000. Earl Grosvener is the father of Lord Belgrave and the son of the Marquis of Westminister. Lord Belgrave is now thirteen years of age.

THE Wisconsin Assembly has passed, by a vote of 63 to 22, a resolution to submit to the people the question of extending the suffrage to women. There Is a good chance that its Senate will agree to the resolution, and the question be thus outspread for discussion before the people.

MANY a person thinks he is honest because he has never cheated. Instead of that, he is only honest because he has never been tempted. What the world calls "innate goodness" is very often a full stomach, and what it terms vice is quite as frequently an empty bread-basket.

A crazy Second Adventist in New York State has for ten years been feeding a big ox for a feast when Christ should appear. He has starved his other stock and spent nearly all his property in purchasing food for that ox.

An exchange says that in Mississippi nobody will consent to run for the Legislature. What a blessing that would be in Pennsylvania.

The Columbian.

JOHN G. FREEZE, CHAS. R. BROCKWAY, } EDITORS.

BLOOMSBURG, FRIDAY, MARCH 29, 1867.

Democratic State Convention.

THE Democratic State Committee, at its meeting, on January 30th, at Harrisburg, adopted the following resolutions:

1st. That the regular Convention of the party, for nominating a candidate for the Supreme Bench, be held at Harrisburg, on the SECOND TUESDAY OF JUNE, 1867, at twelve o'clock M., and that said Convention be composed of the usual number of delegates.

2nd. In addition thereto, it is recommended to the Democracy of Pennsylvania to FORTHWITH elect, in the usual manner, two delegates, of recognized position and influence in the party, for each Representative and Senator in their respective district, who shall meet in MASS CONVENTION, at Harrisburg, on a day to be fixed by the Chairman of the State Central Committee.

By order of the Democratic State Committee.

WILLIAM A. WALLACE, Chairman.

B. L. FORSTER, Secretary.

TO OUR PATRONS.

THE COLUMBIAN has been less than three months under its present management, yet the support accorded it has been most gratifying, and proves that the people appreciate our efforts to give them a first-class paper. Where there are so many hundred different tastes to cater for, it is of course impossible in every particular to please all; yet we believe we have fulfilled the promises made to our subscribers at the commencement of our enterprise. Our party has been strengthened and consolidated. The falsehoods of the Radical organ here have been checked and exposed. Its negro suffrage and equality doctrines have been held up to the public eye. The reaction against it here has been overwhelming, and its defeat at the polls complete.

These results are especially gratifying; and it is equally so, to find that our party friends know and appreciate that they have in THE COLUMBIAN, an organ, able and willing to defend its tenets, its doctrines, its measures and its men. They shall not be disappointed.

In order to enable ourselves to do promptly and efficiently the labor we have proposed, we have purchased a STEAM POWER PRESS, which will be in running order about the first of April. It is the most complete and efficient one in this section of the State. We have also supplied ourselves with a lot of new type and office furniture. The whole at a cost of twenty-five hundred dollars; and we trust our friends will, in a substantial manner, second our efforts to make the organ of the Democracy of Columbia County a *power and a success.*

As heretofore, we shall endeavor to give all the news, to discuss all questions fairly, to keep our readers posted on local events, to provide reading matter for the farmer and the mechanic, and to secure a welcome in the family circle. *Above all, we shall most studiously exclude from our columns all those pernicious and indecent advertisements, with which so many of our cotemporaries are filled.*

MORE DEMONOLOGY.

There are constantly occurring, in different parts of the country most astounding psychological phenomena; but because they are distant, or because we know not the parties, they are heard with a doubt and a shrug of the shoulders.

Miss Owen of whom we spoke a few weeks ago, we know; we had the facts from indisputable sources; and as there is no doubt of the facts stated, the speculations concerning them are not altogether fanciful. The case we give below is of an entirely different nature. It is clairvoyant, and mnemonic. It is probable that she has at some time heard latin recitations; she may have also studied drawing without taking lessons.

The facts are, if possible, more singular than those in the case of Rebecca Owen, and inexplicable by any known laws of life.

The New York *Evening Gazette* says: A trustworthy gentleman gives us an account of an extraordinary illness of a young woman, a Miss Winsor, in Providence, Rhode Island. Miss W. had been confined to her bed for several months, and has not partaken of sufficient nourishment to keep her alive if she had been in a normal condition. Yet her faculties have become strangely acute, and she seems to be endowed with a species of second sight. When the physician, Dr. Ira Barrow, calls on her, she can tell the number of visits he has made, the number of the houses of his patients, and described accurately their complaints.

The clock having been removed from her chamber, she was enabled to determine at any hour the exact time of day or night, and she would describe the color, size and marks of the doctor's horse, and the hue and the texture of the linings of his carriage. She composed a poem, which she called the "Sea Serpent," one-half of each line in Latin and the rest in English, which was pronounced by the professors of Brown University pure Latin, although she never had the least instruction in the language. She also draws finely without having taken lessons, and does other extraordinary things not to be accounted for by any of the known laws of temperament, medicine or science. While asleep, her right arm is constantly in motion, though it is perfectly powerless when she is awake. A number of the physicians and savans of Providence are deeply interested in the case of Miss Winsor, and are endeavoring to solve the mystery of her seeming supernatural powers.

THE number of Indians in the United States at present is 585,774.

BOOK NOTICES.

"*The Diamond Dickens,*" Published by Ticknor and Fields, Boston; is a new edition of the Novels of Charles Dickens, in the neatest, best and cheapest style we have ever seen them got up. The works will be comprised in twelve or fifteen volumes, and furnished at the low price of $1.25 for the plain, and $1.50 for the illustrated edition. The volumes will be issued at the rate of one per month. They begin with *The Pickwick Papers*, which in this style makes a book of four hundred and sixty-five double column pages, with a portrait of Dickens, and sixteen full page illustrations, exquisitely humorous. The print is beautifully neat and clear, the binding ornamented green cloth, the size so convenient that you can put the volume in your coat pocket, or hold it at your ease anywhere; and this we hold to be one great consideration in book-making.

We have no question that this is the cheapest, most convenient, and elegant edition of Dickens that has ever been offered to the American public. The volumes will be sent free of cost on receipt of the price by the publishers; or if our friends desire it we will be glad to order the books and furnish them at the publishers prices, on receipt of the money. Every body can manage now to get a copy of Dickens complete, and such beautiful books so cheap, will be a thing of joy forever.

"*Backbone,*" being a selection of articles from the "Scalpel" an occasional publication by Dr. Edward H. Dixon, is published by R. M. DeWitt, 13 Frankfort Street, New York. Pages, 360. It is absolutely impossible to give our readers any idea of the contents of the volume; but we can say that it is a racy, fierce, insolent, independent attack upon all kinds of Radical old fogyism; and in its course hits right and left at everything else that comes in its way.

The book is for sale by D. A. Beckley, Bloomsburg.

The Riverside Magazine, for young people. The April number is one of unusual excellence, comprising great variety in its articles and illustrations, and is characterized by the prominence given to "out-door life."

The story of the "Little Rid Hin" will cause many a hearty laugh, and the little children will be specially entertained with two stories about their pet, the squirrel. Dr. Hayes, the Arctic explorer, continues his story of Philip, the Greenland Hunter. Vieux Moustache's article is upon "Spring Sports." There is a story about a singular fish, the Garpike, and another concerning a new way of flying kites, while the coming of Spring is announced by an Easter Hymn, with music.

Hurd & Houghton are the publishers at 459 Broome Street, New York. Subscription price, $2.50 per annum.

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

Senator WILSON has taken one step toward rescuing the country from further disgrace, by his resolutions concerning the trial of JEFFERSON DAVIS. It is now very nearly two years since he was captured and consigned to prison, not under any process of law, but by military authority. Meantime the war has ended, the armies are disbanded, and DAVIS still remains in prison. He has never been arrainged for trial, either before a civil or a military tribunal. He is not held under any authority known to the law of the land. No charges are on record against him, and no effectual steps have been taken to bring him to trial. Every now and then Congress denounces the President for not hanging him—the President explains that he has no power or authority even to try him, and the Chief Juscice declines to meddle with the matter at all until the condition of Virginia is more to his mind. Meantime DAVIS lies in prison, and nobody is responsible for it, or has the power, apparently, either to put him on trial, or set him free. This state of things would be a disgrace to the worst days of the worst despotisms of Europe. Startling stories used to be told of victims of Austrian tyranny being left to rot in the dungeons of Spielderg—until even their names and existence had been forgotten. Our Government, by its treatment of the only conspicuous State prisoner they have had, seems likely to relieve the reputation of foreign despotisms from the unshared obloquy under which it has rested so long. We agree with the Massachusetts Senator, that DAVIS should either be put upon his trial or set at liberty.

MURDER OF MRS. SURRATT.

THE TRUTH AT LAST.

In order that our readers may see the very words used we cut from the regular proceedings that part of General Butler's speech. He said:

If during the war the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. Bingham) did as much as I did in that direction I should be glad to recognize that much done. But the only victim of the gentleman's prowess that I know of was an innocent woman, hanged upon the scaffold. His only victim in the war was Mrs. Surratt. I can sustain the memory of Fort Fisher, if he and his associates can sustain him in the blood of a woman tried by a military commission and condemned without sufficient evidence, in my judgment.

General Butler calls Mrs. Surratt "an innocent woman;" "tried by a military commission and condemned without sufficient evidence."

So then, when rogues fall out honest men and women too, get their own. But can this acknowledgment restore her mother to Miss Surratt, or take the guilt from Stanton and Holt of Murder, and the "victim an innocent women?" No! it confirms it. The *blood* of "an innocent woman" is on their hands, the guilt of her murder is on their souls. And yet they live and are in high office! Has the law indeed lost its power, and is the manhood of America buried in the dust?

WASHINGTON LETTER

WASHINGTON, March 26, 1867.

DEAR COLUMBIAN,—The Radicals are determined to carry out in this city the extreme limit of political favor to the negroes. It is probable that the time for holding the municipal election, which would take place in its regular course next year, will be changed to June of this year, so as to enable the newly created "citizens" to exercise their voting privilege at an early date. It is much to be feared, from the apathy shown by the white voters of the city, that the candidates of the blacks will be elected. The indignation which is felt by the whites at the course of Congress in relation to suffrage often expresses itself in a determination to forego their rights as voters, and allow the negroes full play at the polls. This is shown in the result of the registration of voters which is now taking place. In the First Ward—the only ward in which the registration thus far has been completed—there were four hundred and fifty-seven more blacks registered than whites, and it is feared the same preponderance of numbers in favor of the blacks will be shown in the other wards. Many of the citizens are, however, waking up to the importance of a fair trial of political strength between the whites and blacks at the polls. Ward meetings are spoken of in furtherance of this object, and one lately held in the Second Ward is looked upon as the iniatory step in this direction for the accomplishment of much positive good. There is a hard fight before us, and extra exertions are required to defeat the designs of the Radicals.

A spicy debate took place in the House on Thursday, of which Mr. Bingham, of Ohio, and Bethel Fisher Butler, were the prominent participants. Mr. Bingham, who sits on the Democratic side of the House, was charged by Mr. Butler with having gone over to that side not only in body but in spirit. Mr. Bingham replied, by a review of his opponent's military record in anything but a flattering answer, and Mr. Butler in reply charged Mr. Bingham with having been the active means of hanging an innocent woman (Mrs. Surratt). Mr. Bingham alluded to Mr. Butler's course in the Charleston Convention, and the active part he took in favor of Jeff Davis, showing in his course then a damning record which could not be obliterated by his present political position. Altogether, the "hero" of Fort Fisher seems to have been severely dealt with.

Butler, by the way, has lately received a present from some one in the South in the shape of an iron spoon. The selection all will readily admit, is an appropriate one. Butler, if not *born* with a silver spoon in his mouth, has made up for the neglect in his older days.

One of the hardest hits Butler has received in Congress was given by "Honest John Covode." The Southern relief bill being before the House, Mr. Covode remarked that during the war he had sent a number of packages to Federal prisoners in the South. "He had sent them with due care through the hands of General Butler, at Fortress Monroe, but not one has ever reached the prisoners."

The late message of the President explaining his motives for vetoing the Supplemental Reconstruction Bill is considered a noble production, and you should not fail to publish it. There is so much of the true Christain spirit shown in it that one cannot but be impressed with its spirit.

I have just time before closing this letter to give you the result of one day's registration in the Second Ward. The whole number registered was 609; of these 411 were colored and 198 white. The vast number of Negroes that flocked here after the war is perhaps one reason of this majority over the whites, and their easy importation here by means of the Freedmen's Bureau is probably the principal one.

ROMEO.

TOWNSHIP OFFICERS.

BEAVER.—Constable, John Hinterliter; Supervisors, Nathan Bredbender, Charles Hoats; Assessor, A. W. Mann, Assistant Assessors, Moses Schlicher, Daniel Gearhart; Poor Overseers, Chas. Michael, Isaac Klingerman; Judge, Andrew Shuman; Auditor, Edward Schell; Inspectors, Levi Michael, David Fink; School Directors, Wm. Michael, Thomas Hoffman.

BENTON.—Constable, Abraham A. Kline; Supervisors, John R. Davis, John Ikeler; Poor Overseers, Jacob Welliever, Ruben Gibbons; School Directors, Thomas Sigfried, Hiram Ash Inspectors, Abraham Hartman, W. Ash; Assessor, Abraham A. Kline; Assistant Assessor, Stott E. Colley, I. K. Krickbaum; Auditor, Wm. Appleman; Judge, John Kieffer.

BLOOM.—Judge, Jeremiah J. Brower; Inspectors, Josiah H. Furman, Elias Mendenhall; School Directors, Charles B. Brockway, Andrew M. Rupert; Supervisors, Peter Billmeyer, John J. Barkley, Matthias Shaffer; Poor Overseers, John Leacock, Samuel Mellick; Assessor, Leonard B. Rupert; Assistant Assessors, Ell; Barton, Jos. W. Hendershot; Constables, Leonard S. Stineman, Chester C. Marr; Auditor, John K. Grotz.

BOR. BERWICK.—Chief Burgess, Isaiah Bower; Assistant Burgess, Henry Freas Town Council, W. H. Woodin, S. B. Bowman, D. C. M'Henry, Wm. Herrin, Hudson Owen; Justice of the Peace, R. H. Eaton; Judge, Richard Thompson; Inspectors, J. W. Dietterich, W. Thomas; School Directors, J. S. Sanders, E. B. Hull; Assessor, N. W. Steeker; Assistant Assessors, George B. Thomson, Paul Kirkedall; Overseers of Poor Gilbert Fowler, Jacob Moyer; Constable, John M'Anall; High Constable, Hiram Smethers; Auditor, Hiram R. Bower.

BRIARCREEK.—Judge, Isaac Bower; Inspectors, Levi Shaffer, Reece M. Eck; Supervisors Emmer Dieterich, Jeremiah C. Smith; Assessor, Enos M. Adams; Assistant Assessors, Samuel Kelchner, George M. Bower; School Directors, Wesley B. Freas, James Boyles; Overseers of the Poor, Wm. Klinetob, Geo. Evans; Constable, Adam Sult; Auditor John H. Smith.

CATAWISSA.—Constable, P. G. Campbell; Assessor, Clinton Ellis; Judge, Solomon Shuman; Inspectors, Walter Scott, Samuel B. Deimer; School Directors; Benjamin P. Forner, George Richel; Poor Overseers, Stephen Baldy Peter Kerns; Auditor, John K. Robbins Assistant Assessors, Geo. Scott, James S. M'Ninch; Supervisors, John Keifler, John Strauss.

CENTRE.—Judge, Jeremiah Hagenbuch; Inspectors, Elias Creasy, Theo. M'D. Price; Supervisors, Sam. Hagenbuch, Samuel H. Hutchison; Overseers of the Poor, Frederick Frey, Daniel Neyhard; Assessor, Jesse Hoffman; Assistant, Assessors, Samuel Bower, Frederick Hagenbuch; School Directors Henry Shaffer, Samuel C. Kelchner; Constable, Hiram A. Schweppenheiser; Auditor, Lafayette Creasy; Town Clerk Samuel Neyhard.

CONYNGHAM.—Justices of the Peace, Uriah Tiley, Andrew Mull; Constable, Franklin Warnick; Judge, Charles Neuman; Inspectors, Peter Snyder, Jas. Brennen; School Directors, Patrick M'Ginley, 3 years, Peter Snyder, 2 years Fredrick R. Wohlforth, 1 year; Auditors, Casper Hughes 3 years, Henry Moser, 2 years, Luke Brennan, 1 year; Town Clerk, William Dolphin; Supervisor, Lawrence Casey; Assessor, F. R. Wohlforth; Assistant Assessors, James Dewey William Goodman; Poor Overseers, Peter S. Helwig, Charles Engel; Treasurer, Frederick R. Wohlforth.

FISHINGCREEK.—Judge, Levi Beishline; Inspectors, J. F. Hutchison; J. Y. Allegar; Constable, Thos. J Hutchison; Poor Overseers, James Edgar, John Wenner; School Directors, C. B. White Cyrus Robbins; Assessor, Hugh M'Bride; Assistant Assessors, Philip Appleman, C. B. M'Henry; Auditor, Danial M'Henry; Supervisors' Joseph Colman, Peter Creveling; Town Clerk, John Sutton.

FRANKLIN.—Judge, Michael Mensch Inspectors, Daniel Zarr, Wm. Claywell Supervisors, John Reider, Jos. Hartman Constable, Hamilton F. Clark; Auditor Jacob Kostenbauder; Assessor, William Teple; Assistant Assessors, Clinton Mendenhall, Jonathan Fortner; School Directors, Ziba Osmun, C. Seesholtz; Poor Overseers, Abraham Lilley Joshua Mendenhall; Town Clerk, Samuel Hoagland.

GREENWOOD.—Judge, Parvin Eves; Inspectors, Wesley Moris, A. E. Kline; Supevisors, A. H. Kitchen, F. P. Eves, Peter Girton, John Thomas, (last three tie); Assessor, John Kester; Humphrey Parker; Poor Overseers, Aaron Musgrave, Isaac Haycock; Constable, Jacob S. Evans; Auditor, Geo. Masters School Directors, B. F. Battain, John Staddon, Edwin John, 1 year.

HEMLOCK.—Judge Gideon, Stecker; Inspectors, Lewis Girton, L. Wright; Constable, Daniel Neihart; Supervisors Isaac G. Pursel, Daniel Yocum; Poor Overseers, James Roat, Reuben Bogart; School Directors, Poswell Folk, John G. Nevius; Assessor, James W. Edar; Assistant Assessors, Hugh D. M'Bride, Ruben Bomboy; Auditor, William H. Shoemaker.

JACKSON.—Justice of the Peace Benjamin F. Savage; Judge, Joshua Savage; Constable, Elisha Robbins; Supervisors, Michael Remley, Jacob Young; Inspectors, Abram Knous, Henry Wagner; School Directors, George Getty, Hiram Baker; Assessor, H. Shultz; Assistant Assesssors, John M'Henry, Geo. Hurleman; Auditor, Geo. W. Farver; Town Clerk, Silas W. M'Henry; Poor Overseers, William Parks, John Yorks.

LOCUST.—Justice of the Peace, Peter J. Swank; Supervisors, Peter Bitner, Michael M. Hower; Judge, John P. Walter; School directors, Isaac Fisher, Silas Johnson; Auditor, Isaac Dyer; Constable, Solomon Fetterman; Assessor, Gera Hower; Assistant Assesors, Jonas Fahringer, Jacob Stine; Inspectors, Samuel P. Levan, Maberry Snyder; Poor Overseers, Christian Small, John Reinbold; Town Clerk, David S. Helwig.

MADISON.—Justices, D. A. Watson, John Smith; Constable, Wm. M'Ninch; Assessor, C. H. Tyreman; Assistant Assessors, Richard Demott, E. B. Hartman; Supervisors, John Smith, C. Kreamer; School Directors, Wm. Demott, Isaac Wagner; Poor Overseers, Lewis Schuyler, Valentine Welliver; Judge, Henry Wagner; Inspectors, Jos. C. Smith, William Masteller; Auditor, T. H. Gingles,

MAINE.—Justice of the Peace, Chas. Nuss; Constable, Rudolph Shuman; Supervisors, Jacob Fisher, Amos Deanor; School Directors, Jeremiah Derr, Wm. Masteller; Assessor, Wm. T. Shuman; Overseers of Poor, Samuel Drum, John J. Gearhart; Auditor, Wm. Longenberger; Judge, John Harmony; Inspectors, J. E. Longenberger, A. R. Shuman; Assistant Assessors, John Nuss, Peter Fisher; Town Clerk, Isaac Yetter.

MIFFLIN.—Constable, Peter J. Lantz; Supervisors, Peter Michael, Abraham Masteller; School Directors, Isaac Andrews, Charles Grover; Poor Overseers, John R. Yohe, Charles H. Hess; Judge A. C. Millard; Inspectors, Jonas Hartzel, Eleazer Schweppenheiser; Assessor-Samuel Schweppenheiser, Alfred W. Hess, (tie vote); Assistant Assessors, Thomas Aten, George Brown; Auditor, John Aten.

MONTOUR.—Supervisors, Peter Heimbach, Andrew Clark; Judge, John Dietterick; Inspectors, Henry Lazarus, Elias Giger; Constable, Evan Welliver; Poor Overseers, Joseph Mauser, John Leiby; School Directors, Michael Rauch, Noah Mauser; Assessor, Joseph Rauch; Auditor, Isaac Mowery; Assistant Assessors, none elected.

MT. PLEASANT.—Judge, John Wanich; Constable, George Cramer; Poor Overseers, David Appleman, Benjamin Kistler; Inspectors, Russel Lemon, Joel Reicheldeifer; Supervisors, Elias Howell, Peter Hippenstcel; Auditors, Joseph R. Vanderslice, 3 years John Kline, 2 years; Assessor, Joseph Ikeler; School Directors, Isaac Appleman, Jacob Straub; Assistant Assessors, none elected.

ORANGE.—Judge, Edward Delong; Inspectors, Oscar Achenbach, Silas Conner; Supervisors, John Van Liew, Aaron Patterson; School Directors, John Van Liew, John Snyder, Howard H. Grimes, D. K. Sloan; Poor Overseers, Daniel Kiefer, Reuben Bellas; Assessor, M. B. Patterson; Assistant Assessors, Thos. M'Henry, Reuben Stitler; Constable, M. C. Keller; Auditor, E. J. Ricketts.

PINE.—Constable, Thomas Harlen; Overseers of the Poor, Benjamin Wintersteen, John Whitmoyer; School Directors, P. W. Sones, Jacob Long; Supervisors, Cornelius M'Ern, Joseph Sweeny; Assessor, A. G. Girton; Assistant Assessors, John Lore, L. A. Garman; Inspectors, Uriah Chamberlin, Ira Pursel; Judge, Henry Richie; Auditors, P. W. Sones, 3 years, Joshua Robbins, 1 year.

ROARINGCREEK.—Justices of the Peace, John C. Meyers, John D. Hauk; Supervisors, Henry Hoffman, Samuel Hauk; Poor Overseers, Abraham Witner, Joseph Levan; School Directors, Charles Dyer, Elias Rarig, William Rhoads, Amzi Craig, (last three tie); Auditors, Judah Cherrington, Nathan Dreisbach, Charles Eck, Josiah J. Thomas, Israel Holstine, Martin Ernst, (last four tie); Judge, Abraham Bieber; Inspestors, Jacob Ernwine, Lewis Dreisbach; Assessor, Nathan Dreisbach; Assistant Assessors, John C. Meyers, Abraham Witner; Constable, Jacob Longenberger.

SCOTT.—Judge, George W. Creveling; Inspectors, Isaac M'Kamey, Thomas Trench; Supervisors, Benj. Zeigler, Reuben Culp; School Directors, Charles S. Fowler, M. G. Kinney; Poor Overseers, John Shuman, Oscar P. Fritz; Auditor, Wm. A. Barton, 1 year, Thomas Creveling, 3 years; Assessor, William Christman; Constable, Sam'l Kressler; Assistant Assessors, none elected.

SUGARLOAF.—Constable, Wm. A. Kile; Judge, Cyrus Larish; Inspectors, Wm. B. Peterman, John Moore; School Directors, Aaron Parks, Alexander Hess; Assessor, Joseph O. Hess; Assistant Assessors, Jesse Fritz, Henry C. Hess; Supervisors, Wm. Hess, Joseph O. Hess; Auditor, Elijah J. Albertson. Poor Overseers, Elias Fritz, George Moore.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

Philadelphia Markets.

WEDNESDAY, March 27.

GROCERIES.—In sugar there is very little doing. 50 hhds of Cuba sold at 10½ cents currency and 110 boxes of clarified at 9c, gold.

FLOUR.—The market continues very brisk. About 1,200 bbls sold in lots to the home trade including

Northwestern superfine at	$8.00@8.50
Northwestern extra	9.00@10.50
Northwestern family	11.50@13.50
Pennsylvania and Western superfine	8.00@9.00
Pennsylvania and Western extra	9.50@10.00
Pennsylvania and Western family	12.00@14.00
Pennsylvania and Western fancy	14.00@17.00
Rye flour	7.50

WHEAT of prime quality has been in good demand, and holders are firm in their views. We quote Pennsylvania red at $2.90@3.15; Southern do. at $3.00@3.15, and white at $3.15@3.20; Penna, Rye ranges at about $1.45. In Corn no imprvm't, with sales of 1,000 bus. at 98c and 99c for new yellow, and $1 for white. Oats are selling at 62@64c. The receipts to-day are as follows: 1,050 bbls flour; 2,890 bus. wheat; 10,600 bus. corn, 2,780 bus. oats.

PROVISIONS—Continue very dull, but prices are unchanged. Small sales are making at $22.50 per barrel for new mess. Mess beef ranges from $21.25@$23 for Western and city packed. Dressed hogs sell at 8¼@9c. Smoked hams are steady at 15@17c; pickled do at 13@13½c. Smoked shoulders at 11@11½c, and salted do at 8¼@9¼c. Lard sells at 13@13½c ₱ ℔ for prime in bbls and tierces.

SEEDS—Cloverseed is in fair demand and 200 bushels were sold at from $8.00@$9.00 per bus, the latter rate for choice; thaothy sells at $4.00 and flaxseed at $3.10@$3.12 per bus.

CATTLE MARKET.—Beef cattle were very dull this week, and prices were unsettled and lower. About 1,650 head sold at the Avenue Drove-yard at prices ranging from 16a17c for extra Pennsylvania and Western steers; 14a15½c for fair to good do, and 12a13c per ℔ for common, as to quality. The market closed very dull with the above range of prices. Cows were unchanged. Sheep were in fair demand. Hogs were dull and lower.

COWS.—Were unchanged; 200 head sold at $50a75 for springers, and $60a90 per head for cow and calf.

SHEEP.—Were in fair demand; 7,000 head sold at 9a9¼c per lb, gross, as to condition.

HOGS.—Were dull and rather lower; 3,700 head sold at the different yards, at from $10a11 per 100 lbs, nett.

SINCE 1861, Mexico has had 23 Presidents, 7 Dictators, 2 Emperors, 1 Vice President, and 1 Generalissimo.

Market Report.

Wheat per bushel	$2 75
Rye "	1 10
Corn "	90
Flour per barrel	16 00
Cloverseed	7 00
Flaxseed	2 25
Butter	35
Eggs	29
Tallow	14
Potatoes	80
Dried Apples	2 50
Pork	10
Hams	14
Sides and Shoulders	12
Lard per pound	15
Hay per ton	25 00

MARRIED.

YETTER—SWARTWOOD—At the residence of the bride's father, in Barton, N. Y., on the 19th inst., by Rev. Joseph Madison, Mr. William G. Yetter, of Catawissa, Pa., and Miss Diana Swartwood.

SHICK—CLARK—On the 19th inst., at St. Paul's Rectory, by the Rev. Thomas H. Cullen, Mr. E. A. Schick to Miss Mattie J. Clark, both of Catawissa.

EVELAND—BUNYAN—In Asbury, on the 7th inst., by Rev. W. C. Hesser, Mr. Wesley Eveland to Miss Maggie Bunyan, both of Columbia county, Pa.

DIED.

MATHER—In Greenwood on the 20th inst., Samuel Mather, aged sixty-five years.

VANNATTA—In Bloomsburg, on the 22d inst., Robert F. Clark, son of Thomas and Margaret A. Vannatta, aged three years, five months and twenty-one days.

SHUTT—In this place, on the 22d inst., Albert Shutt, aged twenty-five years, two months and eight days.

CARSON—In this place, on the 24th inst., Martha Hilbrig, daughter of William, and late Mary J. Garson, aged thirteen days.

LENGER—In Sugarloaf, on the 22d inst., George B. M'Clellan, only son of Hiram and Margaret Lenger, aged four years, seven months and twenty-five days.

One sweet flower has drooped and faded,
One sweet infant voice has fled,
One fair brow the grave has shaded,
For our darling now is dead.

But we feel no thought of sadness,
For our child is happy now,
He has knelt in heart-felt gladness,
Where the blessed angels bow.

He has gone to Heaven before us,
But he turns and waves his hands,
Pointing to the glories o'er us,
In that happy spirit land.

God has called our little CLELLIE,
With the angels now to dwell,
Against His ways we would not murmur,
For He doeth all things well.

S. V. B.

PATTERSON—In Espy, on the 23d of February, 1867, Fannie, daughter of George and Nancy Patterson, aged two years, five months and six-teen days.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TRUSTEE ACCOUNT OF THE ESTATE OF FRANKLIN CREVELING, A LUNATIC.—All persons interested will take notice, that Samuel Creveling, Committee of Franklin Creveling a lunatic, has filed his first account of the management of the estate of the said lunatic with the Prothonotary of the Court of Common Pleas of the County of Columbia, and that the said account will be presented to the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of said County, for the hearing and confirmation, on Tuesday, the seventh day of May next.

JESSE COLEMAN, Prothonotary.

Bloomsburg, March 29, 1867-6t.

$100 REWARD!

STOP THE THIEF!

Was stolen from the subscriber on Monday the 18th inst., TWO HORSES, ONE TOP BUGGY, square box, a set of double harness, two horse blankets, a robe and whip. A reward of one hundred dollars will be paid for the apprehension of the thief and recovery of the property.

Description of the Horses.—One Bay Horse, fifteen hands high, six years old, carries a straight neck, heavy tail, and is heavy limbed. One light dappled gray horse, fifteen and a half hands high, coming six years old, has a large head and Roman nose, is a pretty heavy chunk of a horse, carrys tolerably well, good mane and tail.

Description of Buggy.—One single seated Top Buggy, square box, having on the side of the box the initials "W. H.," plate on hind spring box "Wm. Sloan & Son," one Buffalo Robe marked "Jacob Diehl."

Description of the Man.—Registered J. B. Brown, aged between twenty-five and thirty years, in height about six feet, slender built, pale complexion, has no whiskers but wore a mustache, hair of a brownish color, had on light pants and vest, and a brown overcoat, wore a large scarf around his neck.

The above reward will be paid to any person or persons on the apprehension of the said thief and the delivery of the property to its owner, or $75 for the recovery of the property.

GEORGE REISWICK.

Bloomsburg, Pa., March 20, 1867.

GROVER & BAKER'S

SEWING MACHINES,

Were awarded the Highest Premiums at the State Fairs of

New York,	Kentucky,	Vermont,
Tennessee,	New Jersey	Missouri,
Pennsylvania,	Alabama,	Ohio,
Mississippi,	Indiana,	Virginia,
Michigan,	North Carolina,	Wisconsin,
California,	Iowa,	Oregon.

AT THE FAIRS OF THE

American Institute, Franklin Institute, Maryland Institute, Mass. Mechanics' Association, Penn. Mechanics' Institute, St. Louis Agricultural and Mechanics' Association,

And at numerous Institutes and County Fairs, including all the Fairs at which they were exhibited the past three years. First Prizes have also been awarded these Machines at the exhibitions of

LONDON, PARIS, DUBLIN, LINZ,

Besancon, Bayonne, St. Dizier, Chalons, and they have been furnished, by special command, to the Empress of France, Empress of Austria, Empress of Russia, Empress of Brazil, Queen of Spain, and Queen of Bavaria.

THE GROVER & BAKER

ELASTIC-STICH

SEWING MACHINES

are superior to all others for the following reasons:—

1. They sew with two threads direct from the spools, and requiring no rewinding.

2. They are more easily understood and used, and less liable to derangement than other machines.

3. They are capable of executing perfectly, without change of adjustment, a much greater variety of work than other machines.

4. The stitch made by these machines is much more firm, elastic, and durable, especially upon articles which require to be washed and ironed, than any other stitch.

5. This stitch, owing to the manner in which the under thread is inwrought, is much the most plump and beautiful in use, and retains this plumpness and beauty even upon articles frequently washed and ironed until they are worn out.

6. The structure of the seam is such that, though it be cut or broken at intervals of only a few stitches, it will neither open, run, nor ravel, but remain firm and durable.

7. Unlike other machines, these fasten both ends of the seam by their own operation.

8. With these machines, while silk is used upon the right or face side of the seam, cotton may be used upon the other side without lessening the strength or durability of the seam. This can be done on no other machine, and is a great saving upon all articles stitched or made up with silk.

9. These machines, in addition to their superior merits as instruments for sewing, by a change of adjustment, easily learned and practised, execute the most beautiful and permanent embroidery and ornamental work.

In addition to their family machines they have also the

IMPROVED LOCK-STITCH MACHINES,

making a stitch alike on both sides. This Company make both the Lock and Double stitch Machines, so that persons having a preference can select such as they like best, and if not suited can exchange for the other, thus giving the public the advantage of this arrangement. They also make the newly invented

NO. 1 LOCK STITCH MACHINES

an advance upon all machines heretofore known for sewing with the Lock-Stitch. It is of great power and strength, especially adapted for tailors, shoemakers, harness-makers, carriage-trimmers, and for all descriptions of work to which the lock-stitch is applicable. It works with equal facility silk, cotton, or linen thread, and will sew the finest muslin as well as the thickest leather. Price $80; with Hemmers, $85. Their No. 9 is

A LIGHT RUNNING MACHINE,

containing many improvements, adapted for tailoring, vest-making, light shoemaking, as well as for family sewing. Large numbers of these machines are in use, and they give universal satisfaction. None who have seen this machine will willingly use the noisy and cumbrous lock-stitch machines heretofore in general use. Price $55; with Hemmers, $60.

These machines of every description can be had at the agent's office in Bloomsburg, at positively the manufacturer's prices, to which the attention of the public is especially invited.

T. H. MASTERS,
Huckenn's Building,
BLOOMSBURG,
Columbia County, Pa.

Mar29'67-1y.]

THE SWAN HOTEL,

[THE UPPER HOUSE,]

ORANGEVILLE, COLUMBIA CO., PA.

The subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has taken the above well known House of Entertainment, and will be pleased to receive the custom of all who will favor him with a call.

HE WILL KEEP A GOOD TABLE,

a Bar well stocked with the best of Liquors, and every effort will be made to render entire satisfaction. JOHN SNYDER.

Orangeville, Pa., March 15, 1867-1m.

LACKAWANNA & BLOOMSBURG RAILROAD.—On and after May 28, 1866, Passenger Trains will run as follows:

SOUTHWARD.

	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Leave Scranton	5.30	10.00	7.10	4.40
" Kingston	6.55	11.20	8.20	6.00
" Rupert	9.30			8.17
" Danville	9.34			8.30
Arr. Northumberland	10.05			9.05

NORTHWARD.

Leave Northumberland	7.00			5.30
" Danville	7.40			6.00
" Rupert	8.05			6.35
" Kingston	10.50	2.50 pm	8.30 pm	9.05
Arr. Scranton	12.00	4.00	9.55	10.15

Trains leaving Kingston at 8.30 a. m. for Scranton, connect with Train arriving at New York at 5.30.

Passengers taking Train South from Scranton at 5.30 a. m. via Northumberland, reach Harrisburg, 12.30 p. m. Baltimore 5.30 p. m. Washington 10.00 p. m. via Rupert reach Philadelphia at 7 p. m.

H. A. FONDA, Supt's.

Kingston, Pa., Mar. 22, 1867.

ROBERT F. CLARK,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW

Office corner of Main and Market Streets, over First National Bank, Bloomsburg, Pa.

COURT PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, the Hon. William Elwell, President Judge of the Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery, Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace and Court of Common Pleas and Orphan's Court in the 26th Judicial District, composed of the counties of Columbia, Sullivan and Wyoming, and the Hon. Ivan Derr and Peter K. Hornby, Associate Judges of Columbia county have issued their precept, bearing date the 20th day of March, in the year of our Lord, one thousand, eight hundred and sixty-seven, and to me directed for holding a Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery, General Quarter Sessions of the Peace, Common Pleas and Orphan's Court, in Bloomsburg, in the county of Columbia, on the first Monday, being the 6th day of May next, to continue one week.

Notice is hereby given, to the Coroner, to the Justices of the Peace and the Constables of the said county of Columbia that they be then and there in their proper person at ten o'clock in the forenoon of said day with their records, inquisitions and other remembrance to do those things which to their offices appertain to be done. And those that are bound by recognizance, to prosecute against the prisoners that are or may be in the jail of the said county of Columbia to be then and there to prosecute them as shall be just. Jurors are requested to be punctual in their attendance, agreeably to their notices. Dated at Bloomsburg, the 29th day of March, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, and in the ninetieth year of the Independence of the United States of America. (God SAVE THE COMMONWEALTH.) SAMUEL SNYDER, *Sheriff.*

Bloomsburg, March 29, 1867.

GRAND JURORS

FOR MAY TERM, 1867.

Bloom—Andrew Madison.
Briarcreek—Isaac Bower.
Born. Berwick—John M'Anall.
Benton—Isaac K. Krickbaum.
Centre—Samuel Hutchison, Elias Creasy.
Catawissa—Henry J. Miller.
*Cony

The Columbian.

BLOOMSBURG, FRIDAY, MARCH 29, 1867.

PIANOS tuned by GEORGE ELWELL, Bloomsburg, Pa. 4t.

THIS week we have placed the column for "Young Folks" on our fourth page.

WE publish elsewhere the Trial and Jury list for the May term of Court.

GOV. GEARY has signed the bill requiring railroad companies to carry all passengers without distinction of color.

MRS. JEFF. DAVIS, in a letter to a friend in Philadelphia, announces that she has been blessed with another son.

WILLIAM L. MADDOCK AND CO. dealers in fine groceries, No. 115 South Third Street (opposite the Girard Bank) Philadelphia.

THE largest, best and cheapest assortment of Stoves and Tinware in the county, is at the store of William M. Ent, Lightstreet. 4t.*

THE farm of the late George Pfeil, deceased, of Orange township, this county, was bought by Reuben Sitler, for two thousand dollars.

A BILL has been introduced into the Legislature, allowing the bodies of paupers after death, to be used in medical schools for scientific purposes.

EPHRAIM W. ELWELL, has been appointed assistant assessor in this county. The appointment is a merited one, and will be satisfactory to the people.

WE are pleased to announce that Rev. A. Hartman has been appointed as Supernumary minister at Washingtonville Montour county, by the East Baltimore Conference.

IN reply to numerous queries we would say that the present Congress has made no change in existing Bounty laws. The House Bill giving eight and one-third dollars for each month's service failed in the Senate.

THE Pittston *Gazette* comes to us enlarged and improved. As a further evidence of prosperity, our "brother chip" has in successful operation a new Steam Power Press. Though a *Radical* sheet it looks well, and is ably edited.

OUR townsman, Andrew J. Madison, has purchased the store and fixtures of William Kreamer at Jerseytown, and proposes to take possession next week. We know him to be a courteous, upright man, and trust he will meet with the success he merits.

STEPHEN C. JOHNSON, late of Light Street, one day last week fell through the hay mow of Mr. Samuel Everett, at Orangeville, and died within twenty-four hours, from the injuries received. He was an elderly man, and at the time was probably intoxicated.

AMONG the many changes that will take place in our county next week, we may mention the removal of Captain R. J. Millard, of the firm of Sloan and Millard, from Orangeville to Mifflinville, where he proposes to open a first-class country store. Judging from his well known energy and capacity, we doubt not he will revolutionize trade matters in the pleasant little village to which he moves.

OUR neighboring county of Schuylkill is getting a bad reputation for lawlessness. Murders and outrages are of frequent occurrence, and the local authorities seem to be unable to check them. It would seem that a large number of men there are out of work, and that "Satan is finding mischief still, for idle hands to do." An organized band called the "Molly Maguires" are reputed to be foremost in causing these disturbances.

ON Tuesday of last week an explosion took place at Du Pont's Mills, at Wapwallopen. The cause was unknown. At the time, the workmen, some twenty in number, were at dinner, save Evan Davis, who was instantly killed. He was blown some distance, his head striking a log and his limbs being broken. He leaves a wife and several children. The loss is about eight thousand dollars. The mills under the active superintendency of Mr. Bealing, will soon be in running order.

JAMES P. SANDERS, M. W. Grand Sire of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, has, in obedience to a resolution of the Grand Lodge, issued a Proclamation appointing April 28th as a day to be observed by the members of the Order, as a day of Thanksgiving and Prayer, and that they do assemble on said day in such manner and form of organization, with their families, as the appropriate authorities in their respective State jurisdictions may prescribe, to render thanks to the ever-living God for his manifest favor in protecting the Institution, and especially for the preservation of its unbroken unity.

THE condition of our streets is horrible. Our taxes are exceedingly heavy, yet the roads are never improved beyond those of the previous year. The material that is placed on them makes the mud and dust deeper each succeeding year so that our prosperous town has become a byword and reproach. Some systematic and permanent plan of improvement should be devised and executed, and it will prove cheaper in the end. The muck and loose dirt should be hauled away, (it would make a good fertilizer) and its place supplied either by a paved street or a macadamized road over which our ore teams could drive without the wagons sinking half-way to the hub. It would be economical in the end, save a great deal of horse flesh, beautify our town, and increase the value of property.

LEGISLATIVE.—Our member, Mr. Chalfant, has introduced a bill to prevent the fishing with poisonous bait, in the Susquehanna or its tributaries in the county of Columbia. An act to repeal the Act of April 4th 1866, to lay out a State road in the counties of Columbia and Schuylkill, has passed the Senate.

Bills to authorize the purchase of real estate and the erection of Poor Houses, in the townships of Bloom and Hemlock, have been reported in the House of Representatives.

An Act to incorporate the Danville Water Company has passed a second reading in the House.

A law to compel railroad companies to carry negroes with other passengers, has passed by a party vote, and has of course promptly received the approval of Governor Geary. Radicals can now enjoy a ride with some big fat negro wench, on a hot summer day, according to law.

The proposed law to allow the street cars in the city of Philadelphia to run on Sunday, as was also the bill to allow a vote to be taken on the question, at the next October election. The city members supported the measure, but it was opposed by members from the country. Vote in the Senate, Ayes 12, Nays, 14.

A resolution to adjourn *sine die*, on Thursday, April 11th, has passed both Houses.

P. JOHN speaks in this week's issue of the "glorious Ben. Butler." We remember also that his name was conspicuous on the Loyal Leagues transparency over the way. Why don't our Radical opponent print his speech on Mrs. Surratt's murder? The "Glorious Ben. Butler" shows that the infamous Judge Holt pocketed Booth's diary, in which the following sentence occurred, written by Booth after the assassination, and a few hours before his death: "*I have endeavored to cross the Potomac five times and failed. I propose to return to Washington, and give myself up, and clear myself from this great crime.*" He also shows that eighteen pages of this diary have been cut out by these Radical leaders, for fear the world would find out what an infamous thing a Military Commission is. Will the *Republican* say that Mrs. Surratt was not murdered?

WHAT a privilege is conferred on the Christian priesthood, in being permitted to offer 'sacrifices of righteousness,' instead of bulls and goats, etc. It is ours to offer the peace offering of praise and thanksgiving; the heave-offering of prayer and heavenly desires; the wave-offering of universal obedience; the meat-offering of charitable distributions; and the drink-offering of godly sorrow. Christ is the altar upon which all our sacrifices must be offered—even our most spiritual sacrifices are only acceptable through Jesus Christ.

IRON BRIDGE.—Danville is to have another iron bridge. The wooden footbridge crossing the canal on the west side of Mill street having become much dilapidated is to be taken down and an iron structure put up in its place. We understand that the contract for building this bridge was taken by Waterman & Beaver. As a matter of economy, we have no doubt these iron bridges will prove the cheaper in the end.—*Intelligencer.*

THE progress of the *Columbian* has frightened our Radical neighbor. He has brought all his guns to bear on it, showing that he has been hit. Go on, Mr. Republican; we like to be abused by you; nothing can help us more in the County. As a friend, however, we suggest, that in writing letters to yourself enclosing fictitious amounts of money, that you avoid so many profane expressions. They show a bad temper.

GOV. GEARY has gone into a wholesale veto business. If impeachment is the proper remedy against President Johnson, for the exercise of this privilege, why not use it against Geary? He is endeavoring to obstruct legislation—opposing the wishes of the people as expressed though their representatives, and *of course* must be removed. It is a poor rule that does not work both ways.

The *Central Courier*, a Radical sheet at Selinsgrove, gives the Irish the following dig. They should remember it:

"The Fenians continue to make demonstrations all over Ireland but with no show of success. We always opposed the plan, for the Irish, as a people, are the most intolerant and bigoted nationality on God's earth. They can no more govern themselves than a parcel of children can."

P. JOHN publishes an extract purporting to come from the *Tribune*, puffing Ulysses Mercur, and over which he chuckles hugely. We dare him to give us the number and date of the *Tribune* containing said extract. We do not believe the *Tribune* ever editorially noticed such small fry.

A REWARD of one hundred dollars is offered by Mr. Roiswick, for any information which may lead to the capture of the thief, and return to him the span of horses which were stolen on the 18th inst. For a definite description refer to our new advertisements.

THE Government has paid one hundred thousand dollars in gold for a lot three hundred feet square in San Francisco, as a site for the United States Branch Mint. The proposed building will cost six hundred thousand dollars.

PERSONS proposing to change their residence April 1st, should notify us promptly, so that we can change the address of their papers. Give us the office form, and to which they remove.

THERE is nothing new at Washington or abroad, hence we give our readers other matter this week. In Congress the principal question discussed is adjournment.

THE KALEIDOSCOPE:

"——A map of busy life—
Its fluctuations and its vast concerns."

NO. XIII.

INDECENCY.

There is an evil in community that cries aloud for redress.. It is one for which there seems to be absolutely no punishment, but which yet deserves prompt and severe chastisement. It is doubtless at the bottom of much of the moral degradation we see around us; and as the only check to it seems to be by a most thorough exposure, it is meet that public attention be called to it, and those hereafter guilty of such breaches of decorum, good manners, and decency, should know the foul wrong they are committing.

This crying evil to which I refer, is the most vile fashion some-very many-old men, heads of families, have, of telling *smutty stories* and *cracking obscene jokes* in the presence of their grown up daughters, and often, to when young men, strangers, are in the company.

Now, in my opinion, any father of a family who will be guilty of such a breach of decency, deserves to be kicked out of the room. What kind of an opinion can a young gentleman entertain of the purity of young ladies, who are thus every hour of the day subjected to the vile language and outrageous behaviour of their father. I have seen many old men who seemed to delight in detailing such stories, and ignoring all the rules of good breeding and propriety. It is not in the power of the English language to express the feelings which the grossness of such behaviour engenders in the heart. A father is the seducer, and unmarried daughters are the victims.

If it were a stranger, the recurrence could be prevented by forbidding him the house, and I trust that no father would hesitate a moment to protect his family from the foul language of a blackguard; but shall himself be licensed to behave worse and more brutal, because he cannot be turned out of doors? Is it posible that he, who should protect them from even the suspicion of contamination, should be the first to awaken the passions of his sons, and to dull the moral preceptions of his daughters, destroying that innate feeling of modesty, which belongs to every woman?

If this paper should be read by any man who has been guilty of the disgraceful practice to which I have alluded let me ask him what he would think of a stranger who should do or say, in the presence of the family, what he himself has done and said? Would he dare to insult them, sir, as you consider yourself privileged to do? Have you not often caused wife or daughters to blush for your want of decency? "When did you first feel regret at having written and published immoral poems?" said a friend to Thomas Moore, the poet. "When I had a daughter old enough to read them," was the shame-faced reply. Are you more lost to the higher and holier sentiments, than the sensuous poet, whose paternal feelings brought him to appreciate the immense wrong he had done to their families, when he found it reacting upon his own?

If there is any place that should be held sacred to moral and mental purity, it is the social circle. There the child, looking up with admiration, respect and love to the parents, is ever ready to catch and imitate every word and action; the stripling girl just now awakening to a sense of womonhood, hears allusions but half understood, and piqueing a curiosity which is not satisfied with half knowledge; and the full blown maiden, in the very hey-day of her young blood, is prepared for corruption, by a father's brutality, indecency and obscenity!

Can you imagine anything more disgusting and more reprehensible? And let me assure you, it is not so rare as you may imagine. Look abroad and see the terrible strides that vice and immorality are making through our land, and tell me, if the seeds were not planted at home, whether the pace would be so tremendous, and the harvest so abundant.

Fathers of families! you are responsible for much—first, by permitting your daughters indiscriminate associations: and next, by habitual indulgence in the vile practice to which I have endeavored to call your best thoughts and attention.

NEW PUBLIC HOUSE.

"BENTON HOTEL"

The undersigned has opened a new House of Entertainment at

BENTON, COLUMBIA COUNTY, PA.,

which is large, commodious, well furnished, and situated about the centre of the village. The stabling is also new, well arranged, convenient and secure.

It will be his constant endeavor to furnish his table with good, plenty and substantial food; his bar with choice, pure and wholesome liquors; and his stable with every thing necessary to make his establishment complete. He solicits a share of the public patronage.

PETER APPLEMAN.

Benton, March 1, 1867.

INSURANCE AGENCY.

Wyoming	$150,000
Ætna	4,000,000
Commerce	400,000
Fulton	300,000
Baltic	250,000
Putnam	300,000
Merchants	250,000
Springfield	200,000
Germania	300,000
Insurance Company of State Penn'a	600,000
Connecticut Mutual Life	10,000,000
North American Transit	400,000

FREAS BROWN, Agent,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
mar8'67-1y.

THE KEYSTONE CLOVER SEED STRIPPER.

PATENTED OCTOBER 2, 1866.

This simple, though effective machine is admitted by all scientific observers to be the most direct device for gathering clover seed yet discovered.

A mere glance at it is sufficient to convince the most obtuse mind of its practical utility.

It strips the clover head from the stalk, leaving the straw standing upon the ground. It is easily drawn by one horse, and requires but one man or boy to work it.

It is compact, simple in structure, and not liable to get out of order, and can be cheaply got up.

The great advantage in this machine is, we have the seed gathered in the chaff, ready for the clover mill or huller, besides saving the great length of time and labor of mowing, handling and threshing it from the straw. It will also pay every farmer to gather his seed with this machine, on account of the saving of the seed which is lost in the old way of gathering it.

Extraordinary inducements offered to energetic men who wish to purchase State or county Rights.

For particulars address

WERTMAN & REINHOLD,
CENTRALIA,
Columbia County, Pa.

mar29-3m.

LEGAL NOTICES.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—ESTATE OF MARY EISENHART, DEC'D.—Letters of administration to the estate of Mary Eisenhart, late of Catawissa township, Columbia county, deceased, have been granted by the Register of Columbia county, to Leonard Adams, of said county. All persons having claims or demands against the estate of the decedent are requested to make them known to the administrator without delay, and all persons indebted are requested to make payment.

LEONARD ADAMS,
March 1, 1867-6t. Administrator.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—ESTATE OF JOSEPH ROBBINS, DEC'D.—Letters of administration to the estate of Joseph Robbins, late of Greenwood township, Columbia county, deceased, has been granted by the Register of Columbia county, to Clinton Robbins. All persons having claims or demands against the estate of the decedent are requested to make them known to the administrator without delay, and all persons indebted are requested to make payment.

CLINTON ROBBINS,
Greenwood, Feb. 22, 1867-6t. Administrator.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—IN THE ORPHANS' Court of the County of Columbia:—Estate of JOHN WALTER, deceased.—The auditor appointed by the Court to make distribution of the balance of the estate of said deceased, in the hands of Ulela John, Executor of the said John Walter, late of Locust township, in said county, deceased, will meet the parties for the purpose of his appointment, on Tuesday, April ninth, A. D. 1867, at ten o'clock a. m., at his office in Bloomsburg.

ROBERT P. CLARK,
February 15, 1867. Auditor.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—ESTATE OF JULIANN BOWER, DECEASED.—Letters of administration on the estate of Juliann Bower, late of Centre township, Columbia county, deceased, have been granted by the Register of said county to Daniel Bower, residing in the township and county aforesaid. All persons having claims on the estate are requested to present them duly authenticated for settlement, and those knowing themselves indebted to the estate will make payment forthwith.

DANIEL BOWER,
February 15, 1867-6w. Administrator.

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.—ESTATE OF WILLIAM ROBBINS, DECEASED.—Letters testamentary on the estate of William Robbins, late of Hemlock township, Columbia county, deceased, have been granted by the Register of said county to the undersigned M. A. Ammerman. All persons having claims against the estate are requested to present them for settlement, and those indebted to the estate will make payment to the Executors without delay.

C. B. WHITE,
M. A. AMMERMAN,
February 15, 1867-6w. Executors.

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS FOR THE COUNTY OF COLUMBIA:

CHARLES EVERLY } December Term, 1866,
vs. } No. 21
MARGARET EVERLY. } In Divorce.

To Margaret Everly, Respondent, Madame:—The Court have granted a rule on you to show cause why a divorce *a vinculo matrimonii* should not be decreed. Returnable Monday, May sixth, 1867, at 10 o'clock a. m.

SAMUEL SNYDER, Sheriff.
Bloomsburg, March 1, 1867.

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS FOR THE COUNTY OF COLUMBIA:

CATHARINE ROAT, by her } December Term, 1866,
next friend John Stauffer, } No. 28
vs. } In Divorce.
To Thomas Rost, Respondent sir:—The Court have granted a rule on you to show cause why a divorce *a vinculo matrimonii* should not be decreed, Returnable Monday, May sixth, 1867, at 10 o'clock a. m.

SAMUEL SNYDER, Sheriff.
Bloomsburg, March 1, 1867.

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS FOR THE COUNTY OF COLUMBIA:

MARY J. MANNING, by her } February Term, 1867,
next friend Amos Harman, } No. 31
vs. } In Divorce.
ANDREW J. MANNING.

To Andrew J. Manning, Respondent, Sir:—The Court have granted a rule on you to show cause why a divorce *a vinculo matrimonii* should not be decreed, Returnable Monday, May sixth, 1867, at 10 o'clock a. m.

SAMUEL SNYDER, Sheriff.
Bloomsburg, March 1, 1867.

ESTATE OF CLEMUEL G. RICKETTS, DEC'D.—To John Ricketts, Ruth Hughes, Mary McIntosh, Nancy Smith, Pleasant Sites, Elijah Ricketts, the heirs of Sarah Overfield, deceased, heirs of Levi Ashton, deceased, and to all other persons interested, greeting:

You are hereby cited to be and appear before the Judges of our Orphans' Court, to be held at Bloomsburg, County of Columbia, on the first Monday of May next, then and there to accept or refuse to take the real estate of the said Levi Ashton, deceased, at the appraised valuation put upon it by an inquest duly awarded by the Court, and returned by the Sheriff, or show cause why the same should not be sold.

Witness the Honorable William Elwell, President of our said Court, at Bloomsburg, the 12th day of February, A. D. 1867.

JESSE COLEMAN, Clerk O. C.
Bloomsburg, February 15, 1867.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT IN and for the County of Columbia: In the matter of the estate of JACOB EVERHART, late of Orange township, deceased. And now to wit, February 15th, 1867, on motion of Mr. Brockway, attorney for legatees, E. H. Little, Esq., was appointed auditor, to make distribution of the balance in the hands of Daniel Everhart, executor of said deceased, and to make distribution.

By the Court. From the record.

JESSE COLEMAN, Clerk.

The auditor above named will attend to the duties of his appointment, at his office in Bloomsburg, on Wednesday, the twenty-third day of March, 1867, at ten o'clock a. m., when and where all parties interested may attend.

E. H. LITTLE, Auditor.
February 15, 1867.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT IN and for the County of Columbia: In the matter of the estate of WILLIAM FRITZ, late of Orange township, deceased. And now, to wit, February sixth, 1867, the Court appoint E. H. Little, Esq., auditor to make distribution of the balance in the hands of John Levan and Wm. Gearhart, administrators, to and among the heirs and distributees, by the Court. From the record.

JESSE COLEMAN, Clerk.

The auditor above named will attend to the duties of his appointment, at his office in Bloomsburg, on Wednesday, the third day of April, 1867, at ten o'clock a. m., and where all parties interested may attend.

E. H. BROCKWAY,
March 8, 1867. Auditor.
For Recent Gazette copy.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT IN and for the county of Columbia: In the matter of the petition of the guardian of PHILIP KELLER, for sale of said minor's real estate: And now, to wit, February seventh, 1867, M. M. L'Velle, Esq., appointed commissioner to report the facts with his opinion thereon.

By the Court. From the record.

JESSE COLEMAN, Clerk.

The Commissioner above named will attend to the duties of his appointment at the office of Wm. A. Ent, in Catawissa, Columbia county, on Wednesday, the twenty-fifth day of March, 1867, at ten o'clock a. m., and where all parties interested may attend.

M. M. L'VELLE, Commissioner.
February 22, 1867-3t.

ESTATE OF LEVI ASHTON, DECEASED.—To Ann Ashton, William Ashton, Sr., Levi Ashton, Jr., Catharine Ashton, Nathan Hess, Solomon Evans, Lucinda Spalding, intermarried with John Spalding, Allen Eves, Tarvin Eves, and Jesse Eves, heirs of Levi Ashton, deceased, and to all other persons interested, greeting:

You are hereby cited to be and appear before the Judges of our Orphans' Court, to be held at Bloomsburg, County of Columbia, on the first Monday of May next, then and there to accept or refuse to take the real estate of the said Levi Ashton, deceased, at the appraised valuation put upon it by an inquest duly awarded by the Court, and returned by the Sheriff, or show cause why the same should not be sold.

Witness the Honorable William Elwell, President of our said Court, at Bloomsburg, the 12th day of February, A. D. 1867.

JESSE COLEMAN, Clerk O. C.
Bloomsburg, February 15, 1867.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT IN and for the County of Columbia: In the matter of the estate of DANIEL LEVAN, late of Locust township, deceased. And now, to wit, February sixth, 1867, the Court appoint E. H. Brockway, Esq., auditor to make distribution of the balance in the hands of John Levan and Wm. Gearhart, administrators, to and among the creditors. By the Court. From the record.

JESSE COLEMAN, Clerk.

The auditor above named will attend to the duties of his appointment, at his office in Bloomsburg, on Tuesday, the second day of April, 1867, at ten o'clock a. m., and where all parties interested may attend.

E. H. BROCKWAY,
March 8, 1867. Auditor.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—ESTATE OF ROBERT W. MILLER, DEC'D.—Letters testamentary on the estate of Robert W. Miller, late of Madison township, Columbia county, have been granted by the Register of Columbia county to Mrs. Susannah Miller. All persons having claims against the estate are requested to present them for settlement, and those indebted to the estate will make payment to the Executrix without delay.

SUSANNAH MILLER,
March 8, 1867. Executrix.

JOHN G. FREEZE,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.

Office in Register and Recorder's office, in the basement of the Court House, Bloomsburg, Pa.

REAL ESTATE SALES.

PUBLIC SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.—In pursuance of an order of the Orphans' Court of Columbia county, Pa., on

SATURDAY, MARCH THIRTIETH,

at ten o'clock in the forenoon, Thomas Hess, Executor of Frederick Hess, late of Sugarloaf township, in said county, deceased, will expose to sale by public vendue, on the premises, a certain messuage and tract of land, situate in Sugarloaf township, Columbia county, bounded by lands of Henry Hess, Collins Smith, Daniel Everhart and others, containing

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-FIVE ACRES,

more or less, on which is erected a Frame House and Barn. There is also a fine orchard on the premises, and part of the land in a good state of cultivation. Late the estate of said deceased, situate in the township and county aforesaid.

JESSE COLEMAN, Clerk.
Bloomsburg, February 15, 1867.

Conditions of Sale.—Ten per cent. of one-fourth of the purchase money at the striking down of the property; the one-fourth less the ten per cent. at the confirmation absolute, and the remaining three-fourths in one year thereafter, with interest from the confirmation nisi. The purchaser to pay for deed and stamps.

THOMAS HESS, Executor.
February 22, 1867-4.

PUBLIC SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.—In pursuance of an order of the Orphans' Court of Columbia County, on

FRIDAY, MARCH TWENTY-NINTH,

at ten o'clock in the forenoon, Eli Robbins, administrator of Abraham Robbins, late of Fishingcreek township, in said county, deceased, will expose to sale by public vendue, on the premises, a certain messuage and

TRACT OF LAND,

situate in Fishingcreek township, Columbia county, bounded by lands of Harman Labor, Eli Robbins, David Coleman and others, containing nineteen acres, more or less, on which is erected a

FRAME HOUSE AND BARN.

There is also a thrifty young apple orchard on the premises. Late the estate of said deceased, situate in the township and county aforesaid.

JESSE COLEMAN, Clerk.
Bloomsburg, February 15, 1867.

Conditions of Sale.—The one-third of the purchase money to remain charged upon the premises during the natural life of Diana Robbins, widow of the said deceased, and the interest thereof to be annually and regularly paid her by the purchaser on the first day of May of each and every year during her natural life, and at her death the principal to be paid by the purchaser to the persons legally entitled thereto.

Ten per cent. of one-fourth of the two-thirds of the purchase money to be paid at the striking down of the property; the one-fourth of the two-thirds, less the ten per cent. at the confirmation absolute, and the remaining two-thirds in one year thereafter, with interest from the confirmation nisi. The purchaser to pay for deed and stamps.

ELI ROBBINS,
February 22, 1867-6t. Administrator.

PUBLIC SALE OF VALUABLE PERSONAL PROPERTY.—Will be offered at public sale, at the residence of the subscriber, in Centreville, on *Friday and Saturday, March 29th and 30th*, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, the following personal property to wit:

ONE COLT, THREE YEARS OLD,

one cow, two cooking stoves, two parlor stoves,

BEDS AND BEDDING,

chairs, tables, carpets, carpets, dishes, cooking utensils, and other articles too tedious to mention. Terms made known on day of sale.

SAMUEL EVERETT.

N. D. STILES, *Auctioneer.*
Orangeville, March 8, 1867.

CLOTHING.

NEW CLOTHING AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE.

The undersigned respectfully announces to his many friends that he has opened a new Clothing and Gentlemen's Furnishing Store, in the lower room of the Hartman Building, southwest corner of Main and Market streets, Bloomsburg, Pa.

Having just returned from Philadelphia with a Large Stock of

FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING

and

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS, &c., &c.

he flatters himself that he can please all. His stock comprises

MENS, BOYS', AND YOUTHS' CLOTHING,

such as

DRESS COATS,
SACK COATS, OVERCOATS,
PANTS, VESTS, SHIRTS,
UNDERSHIRTS, DRAWERS, COLLARS
NECK-TIES, HOSIERY, SUSPENDERS,
HANDKERCHIEFS, UMBRELLAS, &c

and in fact everything in the Clothing or Furnishing line at very low prices.

In addition to the above he has an elegant assortment of

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, AND VESTIN

CLOTHING MADE TO ORDER AT THE SHORTEST NOTICE.

Call and see before purchasing elsewhere, and

SECURE GREAT BARGAINS.

oct6-1y. J. W. CHEMBERLAIN

NEW STOCK OF CLOTHING.

Fresh arrival of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

DAVID LOWENBERG

invites attention to his stock of

CHEAP AND FASHIONABLE CLOTHING.

at his store on

Main Street, two doors above the American House, Bloomsburg, Pa.,

where he has just received from New York and Philadelphia a full assortment of

MEN AND BOYS' CLOTHING,

including the most fashionable, durable, and handsome

DRESS GOODS,

consisting of

BOX, SACK, FROCK, GUM, AND OIL-CLOTH COATS AND PANTS;

of all sorts, sizes, and colors. He has also replenished his already large stock of

FALL AND WINTER SHAWLS,
STRIPED, FIGURED, AND PLAIN VESTS,
SHIRTS, CRAVATS, STOCKS, COLLARS,
HANDKERCHIEFS, GLOVES,
SUSPENDERS, AND FANCY ARTICLES

He has constantly on hand a large and well-selected assortment of

CLOTHS AND VESTINGS,

which he is prepared to make to order into any kind of clothing, on very short notice, and in the best manner. All his clothing is made to wear, and most of it is of home manufacture.

GOLD WATCHES AND JEWELRY,

of every description, fine and cheap. His case of jewelry is not surpassed in this place. Call and examine his general assortment of

CLOTHING, WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.

DAVID LOWENBURG.

OMNIBUS LINE.

The undersigned would respectfully announce to the citizens of Bloomsburg and the public generally that he is running an

OMNIBUS LINE

between this place and the different railroad depots daily (Sundays excepted), to connect with the several trains going South and West on the Catawissa and Williamsport Railroad, and with those going North and South on the Lackawanna and Bloomsburg Railroad.

His coaches are in good condition, commodious and comfortable, and charges reasonable.

Persons wishing to meet or see their friends depart, can be accomodated upon reasonable charge by having timely notice at any of the hotels.

JACOB L. GIRTON, Proprietor.

WILLIAM H. ABBOTT,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.

CATAWISSA, PA.

HARDWARE & CUTLERY.

CHARLES W. SNYDER,

DEALER IN

HARDWARE,

IRON, NAILS, STEEL, &C., &C., &C.

MAIN STREET, BLOOMSBURG, PENN'A.

Take this method of informing the citizens of Columbia coty, that he has opened an extensive Hardware store on Main street, in Bloomsburg, near iron street, and that he has on hand a LARGER STOCK AND BETTER ASSORTED than can be found any where else in the county, and which he intends to sell at prices which defy competition.

CHAINS, AXES, STEEL, IRON.

I have chains, all sizes, axes, all make and weight, steel, all sizes, iron, all shapes, and all very low.

BUILDER'S HARDWARE,

of every descriptions. Nails, axle pulleys, sash cords, latches, locks and knobs, butt screws, sash fasts, window springs, base knobs, strap hinges, hasps and staples, hooks and staples, and in fact everything needed in that line.

COACH & WAGON MAKERS' HARDWARE,

embracing almost every thing in that line. Also

HARNESS MAKERS' HARDWARE,

Buckles, Japanned; buckles, silver plated; bitts of every kind; HAMES, iron; pad trees; HAMES, wood; saddle trees, gig trees, girth web, worsted and cotton; thread, silk, awls and needles, foods of all kinds.

SHOEMAKER'S HARDWARE.

A full assortment for carpenters. I have planes—all kinds, saws; hand, panned, rip, and compass, squares—steel, iron, and try; boring machines, chisics, augers, bevels, mallets, braces, gauges planes, rules, bits, and about everything for carpenters.

FOR THE PEOPLE GENERALLY.

I have coal
hods, coal
shovels, scoops,
coal sifters, lamps,
table cutlery, pocket
cutlery, plated spoons,
plated forks, servers, tea and coffee pots, butter knives, mill saws,
cross cut saws, circular saws, gang saws,
files, horse shoes, wrenches, rivets, hammers, hatchets, nuttocks, picks, forks, grubbing hoes, shovels, spades, spading forks, hoes, rakes, bed pins, twine, chains, plows, coffin trimmings, Emery, red chalk, white chalk, wire, horse nails, meat cutters, scales, wash boards, horse buckets, wooden pails, clothes pins, glue, door mats, porch mats, parlor mats, corn poppers, paint brushes, horse brushes, sleigh bells, heel calks, enameled kettles, brass kettles, copper kettles, stew kettles, sauce pans, bread axes, nails,

Sledges, curtain fixtures,
Thimble skeins and boxes,
Pumps, lead pipe, etc.,

Tarred rope and hundreds of articles not enumerated constantly on hand at

CHARLES W. SNYDER'S,
Main Street, Bloomsburg.

DRY GOODS.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES

AT PETER ENT'S STORE,

IN LIGHT STREET,

OF

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

THE subscriber has just received and has on hand at his old stand in Light Street, a large and select

ASSORTMENT OF MERCHANDISE

purchased at the lowest figure, and which he is determined to sell on as moderate terms as can be procured elsewhere in Light Street.

FOR CASH OR COUNTRY PRODUCE.

His stock consists of

LADIES' DRESS GOODS,

choicest styles and latest fashions,
Calicoes, Muslins,
Ginghams, Flannels,
Hosiery, Carpets,
Silks, Shawls,

READY MADE CLOTHING,

Sattnetts, Cassimers,
Cottonades, Kentucky Jeans,
&C., &C., &C.

GROCERIES,

Queensware, Cedarware, Hardware, Medicines, Drugs, Oils, Paints, &c.

BOOTS & SHOES, HATS & CAPS.

In short everything usually kept in a country store. The patronage of his old friends and the public generally, is respectfully solicited.

The highest market price paid for country produce.

PETER ENT.

Light Street, January 4, 1867.

MILLER'S STORE.

FRESH ARRIVAL OF

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.

The subscriber has just returned from the cities with another large and select assortment of

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,

purchased in New York and Philadelphia at the lowest figure, and which he is determined to sell on as moderate terms as can be procured elsewhere in Bloomsburg. His stock comprises

LADIES DRESS GOODS

of the choicest styles and latest fashions, together with a large assortment of Dry Goods and Groceries, consisting of the following articles:

Carpets,
Oil Cloths,
Cloths,
Cassimeres,
Shawls,
Flannels,
Silks,
White Goods,
Linens,
Hoop Skirts,
Muslins,
Hollowware
Cedarware
Hardware
Queensware,
Boots and Shoes,
Hats and Caps,
Hoop Nets,
Umbrellas,
Looking-Glasses,
Tobacco,
Coffee,
Sugars,
Teas,
Rice,
Allspice,
Ginger,
Cinnamon,
Nutmegs,

AND NOTIONS GENERALLY.

In short, everything usually kept in country stores, to which he invites the attention of the public generally. The highest price will be paid for country produce in exchange for goods.

S. H. MILLER,
Arcade Buildings, Bloomsburg, Pa.

MERCHANDISE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN

To my friends and the public generally, that all kinds of

DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES,
QUEENSWARE,
NOTIONS, &C.,

are constantly on hand and for sale

AT BARTON'S OLD STAND,

BLOOMSBURG, BY

JAMES K. EVER.

Also, Sole Agent for ELLIS' PHOSPHATE OF LIME. Large lot constantly on hand. 6m*

MISCELLANEOUS

THE PADDY RUN COAL COMPANY,

OF

SHICKSHINNY, PENNSYLVANIA.

CAPITAL $150,000.

JOHN M. STACKHOUSE, President.
CHAS. A. BOONE, Secretary and Treasurer.

DIRECTORS:

John M. Stackhouse, N. L. Campbell,
Chas. A. Boone, Cyrus Stackhouse,
A. M'Dowell.

OFFICE:

MAIN STREET, SHICKSHINNY, PA.

The lands held by this Company, consist of

FOUR HUNDRED AND FORTY-ONE ACRES,

and sixty-four perches, of carefully selected land lying southwest of Wilkes-Barre, Luzerne county, Pa., in the western part of the Great Northern or Wyoming Coal Basin.

A very careful and thorough examination recently made has proven these (for the above) lands to be the embodiment of a vast amount of the very best quality of anthracite coal, having every facility that could be desired for transportation in all directions. The above tract is crossed by a good road, and also directly in front, and joining are the Lackawanna & Bloomsburg railroad, and the Wyoming canal, thus affording the very best advantage of a carrying road and canal running to the very mouth of the mines without expense to the company.

The measurement of the different beds or seams already developed was carefully obtained and added together:—the thickness of these seams, including the celebrated "Red Ash," "Buck Mountain," or "Grand Tunnel" vein, is thirty-one and a half feet, (31½), every cubic yard of which will yield a ton, giving a large amount of the best quality of coal.

The location is such that all the veins may be cut and worked to the greatest possible advantage above water level, and at much less expense than can be done from collieries operating below water level.

The coal can be brought to the surface through drifts or tunnels which drain the water from the mines and saves the hoisting of the coal. So the eligibility of these lands for cheap mining is unquestionable. Very lately the "Grand Tunnel" or "Red Ash" vein has been opened, and is now producing as fine a quality of coal as has ever been produced in the anthracite regions. The breaker now in operation is capable of preparing from 150 to 200 tons per day. The surface contains an abundant supply of wood and timber very valuable for mining purposes, which gives the tract the advantage of many other coal lands. The fact that almost all valuable coal lands are being rapidly taken up by heavy capitalists or large corporations, shows that they must steadily and greatly rise in the market value, while with the immense and constantly increasing demand for this coal, and the Railroad and North Branch canal, passing by the mouths of the mines, through the Great Iron making districts of Bloomsburg, Danville, Duncannon, Harrisburg, Middletown, Maricita, and Columbia, to tide-water at Havre de Grace, one can scarcely conceive of a more profitable or permanent source of wealth than may be found in lands like these.

In order to be able to open their works on a more extensive plan, this company has placed a portion of their capital stock in market on the following terms: Any person taking one or more shares of stock at

TEN DOLLARS EACH,

will be entitled annually to a ton of coal at cost at the mine per share, and any stockholders

NOT RECEIVING THE COAL

as aforesaid, to be credited on the books of the Company, with the difference between the cost and selling price for each share, to be paid before a dividend shall be declared.

C. F. KNAPP, Agent.
March 1, 1867.

WELL-TRIED REMEDIES.

Russell's Itch Ointment, immediate and certain cure..... 25 cts.
It is also a sure remedy for scratches on horses.
Russell's Salt Rheum Ointment, is unequalled..... 50 cts.
Russell's Pile Ointment, cures after all other remedies have failed..... $1 00
These ointments are certain, safe, and reliable specifics, as thousands have and are daily certifying.
For sale by all Druggists and medicine dealers. General Depot, PISCHOF, BRUEN & HOBART, Wholesale Druggists, 24 Fulton st., near Greenwich, New York. Sent by mail; 1 doz. 40c; 8 fl. 65c; 1 gl. $1.50. mar1'67-3m.

HAINES BRO'S. PIANOS.

THE PIANO OF AMERICA.

These Pianos are universally acknowledged by competent judges equal to the best Piano made. For references, they have many thousand city and country residents, including large numbers of the High Schools, Seminaries, &c.

These Pianos have not only stood the continual use and heavy practice of one year, but have been used the last fifteen years to the utmost satisfaction of those using them.

Farmer's Department.

Foolish Virgins.

A few days since we were dining with a friend who had gathered a bevy of pretty girls around his hospitable board, and during the meal we received a lamentable evidence of the ignorance of our latter day young ladies of the first rudiments of making a man happy. We spoke of cabbage pudding, and heavens! what a flutter Eight pretty hands clasped at once in holy horror; eight bright eyes turned up their whites in refined surprise, and eight rosy lips chorused in refined disbelief, "Cabbage pudding! who ever heard of such a thing?"

If indeed, so be that this comfortable way of cooking the vegetable has passed from the memory of housekeepers, let us recommend a trial of our recipe, given merely from recollection: After boiling the cabbage well, place it in a baking pan with layers of crumbled bread; butter, salt and black pepper liberally used, sprinkled well on top with grated cracker and bake gently until a crust is formed on top. Take our word for it—and we are no mean judge of the creature comforts—it is good and delicate enough in flavor for the finest lady that ever fainted at the smell of turpentine soap and then used hair oil.—*Petersburg (Va.) Index.*

How to Double the Value of Sawed Shingles

Fir, hemlock and some other kind of shingles can be made to last about twice as long as usual, by immersing them for a few minutes in strong lime water, which has about as much salt as will readily dissolve in it. Old meat or fish pickle will answer. In proof of this, you will find that any old piece of a mortar pen, or any wood impregnated with lime, will not rot readily. I have known common fir shingles, prepared as above, to last well, raising twenty years, on the side of a roof of a building whereas, the other side shingled with sawed cedar, without being put in lime water, did not last as long. No sawed shingles will last as long as shaved. My father's house was shingled, 37 years ago, with shaved pin, the north side hardly needing reshingling yet. It might be a benefit to many of your readers to hear from others who have tried the above named experiment, for it is quite an extra cost to reshingle once in eight or twelve years.

Receipt for the cure of scab on Sheep.

To 1½ pounds tobacco, add about 2 gallons water, and boil strong, reducing to 1½ gallons; then add 2¼ oz. salt petre, 2¼ oz. blue vitriol, 2¼ oz. white precipitate, 2 gills of common or soaft soap 1 gill salt all boiled together. In putting in the soap, care should be taken when first put in as to foaming over, which it will readily do, and should be over a slow fire, or where it could be readily hauled off from the fire. From one to one and a half gills is sufficient for a sheep. Part the wool on the back from the nose to near the root of the tail, and pour the liquid along the back, which will run down the shoulders and sides of the sheep.

Feed plenty of sulphur and salt, to cleanse the blood. Once doctoring has made effectual cures, although I applied it twice, as mine had it very bad, at an interval of about two weeks, notwithstanding once might have been sufficient.

A Powerful Fertilizer.

Every farmer has soot at command, whose presence in stove-pipes or chimneys is not unfrequently the cause of fires, occasioning the loss sometimes of both property and life. This agent for evil is one of the most vauable manures, and nothing but the most culpable carelessness and indifference will suffer it to remain a standing menace to life and property when it can be easily removed and turned to good account in the field or garden. Twelve quarts of soot in a hogshead of water will make a powerful liquid manure which will improve the growth of flowers, garden-vegetables or root-crops. In either a liquid or solid state it makes an excellent top dressing for grass or cereal crops.

Insects on Plants.

A gentleman who had many years experience as a florist, states that those who are troubled with insects on plants in their dwellings, and who do not prefer the smoking out process would do well to try the following remedy, which he has never known to fail: Take water heated to a temperature of about one hudred and twenty degrees, and after filling a syringe with it, shower the plants copiously, and the death of the insects will certainly follow, and no injury be caused to the plants. An excellent way to preserve bouquets is to occasionally clip the ends of the stems that rest in the water which will furnish more nourishment to the flower.

Connecticut Farming.

A correspondent writes "I have had a pretty good experience of what it is to run into debt for a farm and pay for it. We can raise *better* corn now than any of our neighbors, but grain will not pay for us to raise at present prices. Fattening cattle is the principal business in this section, buying them in March, and selling in September and October. Most of the cattle fattened here, come through your city."

Kentucky Agricultural College.

The Lexington Gazette says that "there are now one hundred and forty-five students matriculated in this department of Kentucky University, and as soon as the arrangements are completed which are now in progress, two or three times this number will be accommodated."

Nice White Cake.

I have used the following recipe, and find it good:—2cups sugar—2½ cups flour—½ cup butter—½ cup milk—with of 8 eggs—1 teaspoonful cream tarter—½ teaspoonful soda.

PLOUGH deep, that you may have corn to sell and keep.

For the Young Folks.

The Fox and the Lion.

A Fox who had never seen a Lion, when by chance he met him for the first time, was so terrified that he almost died of fright. When he met him again, he was still afraid, but managed to disguise his fear. When he saw him the third time, he was so much emboldened that he went up to him and asked him how he did.

Familiarity breeds contempt.

The Flies and the Honey-pot.

A pot of honey having been upset in a grocer's shop, the Flies came around it in swarms to eat it up, nor would they move from the spot while there was a drop left. At length their feet became so clogged that they could not fly away, and stifled in the luscious sweets they exclaimed, "Miserable creatures that we are, who, for an hour's pleasure have thrown away our lives!"

The Mule.

A Mule that had grown fat and wanton on too great an allowance of corn, was one day jumping and kicking about and at length, cocking up her tail, exclaimed, "My dam was a Racer, and I am quite as good as she ever was." But being soon used up with her galloping and frisking, she remembered all at once that her sire was but an Ass.

Every truth has two sides; it is well to look at both, before we commit ourselves to either.

The Ant and the Grasshopper.

On a cold frosty day an Ant was dragging out some of the corn which he had laid up in summertime, to dry it. A Grasshopper, half-perished with hunger, besought the ant to give him a morsel of it to preserve his life. "What were you doing," said the Ant, "this last summer?" "Oh," said the Grasshopper, "I was not idle. I kept singing all the summer long." Said the ant laughing and shutting his granary, "Since you could sing all summer, you may dance all winter."

Winter finds out what summer lays by.

The Fighting Cocks and the Eagle.

Two young Cocks were fighting as fiercely as if they had been men. At last the one that had been beaten crept into a corner of the hen-house, covered with wounds. But the conqueror, straightway flying to the top of the house, began clapping his wings and crowing, to announce his victory. At this moment an Eagle, sailing by, seized him in his talons and bore him away; while the defeated rival came out from his hiding place, and took possession of the dunghill for which they had contended.

The Lion and the Fox.

A Fox agreed to wait upon a Lion in the capacity of a servant. Each for a time performed the part belonging to his station; the Fox used to point out the prey, and the Lion fell upon it and seized it. But the Fox, beginning to think himself as good a beast as his master, begged to be allowed to hunt the game instead of finding it. His request was granted, but as he was in the act of making a descent upon a herd, the huntsmen came out upon him and he was himself made the prize.

Keep to your place, and your place will keep you.

The One-eyed Doe.

A Doe that had but one eye used to graze near the sea, and that she might be the more secure from attack, kept her eye towards the land against the approach of the hunters, and her blind side toward the sea, whence she feared no danger But some sailors rowing by in a boat and seeing her, aimed at her from the water and shot her. When at her last gasp, she sighed to herself: "Ill-fated creature that I am! I was safe on the land side, whence I expected to be attacked, but find an enemy in the sea to which I most looked for protection."

Our troubles often come from the quarter whence we least expect them.

The Lion and the Bowman.

A man who was very skillful with his bow, went up into the mountain to hunt. At his approach there was instantly a great consternation and rout among all the wild beasts; the lion alone showing any determination to fight. "Stop," said the bowman to him, "and await my messenger, who has somewhat to say to you." With that he sent an arrow after the Lion, and wounded him in the side. The Lion, smarting with anguish, fled into the depth of the thickets; but a Fox, seeing him run, bade him take courage, and face his enemy. "No," said the Lion, "you will not persuade me to that; for if the messenger he sends is so sharp, what must be the power of him who sends it!"

The Wolf and the Crane.

A Wolf had got a bone in his throat, and in the greatest agony ran up and down, beseeching every animal he met to relieve him: at the same time hinting at a very handsome reward to the successful operator. A crane, moved by his entreaties and promises, ventured her long neck down the Wolf's throat, and drew out the bone. She then modestly asked for the promised reward. To which the Wolf, grinning and showing his teeth, replied with seeming indignation, "Ungrateful creature! to ask for any other reward than that you have put your head into a Wolf's jaws, and brought it safe out again!"

Those who are charitable only in the hope of a return, must not be surprised if, in their dealings with evil men, they meet with more jeers than thanks.

A TAILOR, who was skating fell through the ice, declared that he never would leave hot goose for a cold duck.

DRY GOODS, &c.

GRAND OPENING
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OF

FALL AND WINTER GOODS,
FALL AND WINTER GOODS,
FALL AND WINTER GOODS,
FALL AND WINTER GOODS,
FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

consisting of
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DRY GOODS,
DRY GOODS,
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DRY GOODS,
DRY GOODS,

HATS AND CAPS,
HATS AND CAPS,
HATS AND CAPS,
HATS AND CAPS,
HATS AND CAPS,

BOOTS AND SHOES,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
BOOTS AND SHOES,

READY-MADE CLOTHING,
READY-MADE CLOTHING,
READY-MADE CLOTHING,
READY-MADE CLOTHING,
READY-MADE CLOTHING,

LOOKING-GLASSES,
LOOKING-GLASSES,
LOOKING-GLASSES,
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LOOKING-GLASSES.

NOTIONS,
NOTIONS,
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NOTIONS,

PAINTS AND OILS,
PAINTS AND OILS,
PAINTS AND OILS,
PAINTS AND OILS,
PAINTS AND OILS,

GROCERIES,
GROCERIES,
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GROCERIES,

QUEENSWARE,
QUEENSWARE,
QUEENSWARE,
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QUEENSWARE,

HARDWARE,
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TINWARE,
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GRAIN AND SEEDS,
GRAIN AND SEEDS,
GRAIN AND SEEDS,
GRAIN AND SEEDS,
GRAIN AND SEEDS,

&c., &c. &c.,

AT

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DRUG AND CHEMICAL STORE,
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TRIMMINGS, BINDINGS,

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Having had a large experience in the drug business, I would respectfully invite those wishing anything in that line to call and see my stock before purchasing elsewhere. "In medicines quality is of the first importance."

JOHN R. MOYER.

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and every variety of articles usually kept in a
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Also
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March 1, 1867.

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THIS WAY FOR BARGAINS.

Goods to compare with stringency of the money market. Look and compare prices before purchasing elsewhere. Just call at the favorite business stand of

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and you will be met by the obliging proprietors or their clerks, and shown through their great variety store free of charge, of course. They will give you a fair chance to spend your loose change, they trust much more profitably than it can be spent elsewhere. Their

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this Spring is much larger in all its varieties than usual. Their

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and numerous articles common to such establishments, besides a general assortment of

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all at greatly reduced prices. They wish to conduct their business on the system of

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and they think they can afford to sell very cheap. They return their thanks for many past favors, and ask the future patronage of their former customers and the public generally.
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in every style and variety,
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